servant and an aged woman entered into a long con-versation together, to which the little girl listened and wondered what could make them like to talk

about such things. But at the close of it, the old woman took the child affectionately by the hand,

woman took the child affectionately by the hand, and said to her, 'My dear child, make the Lord Jesus your friend now that you are so young; and when you come to be as old as I am. He'il never leave you nor forsake you.' God the Spirit sent these simple words to the poor sinful child's heart. She

simple words to the poor sinful child's heart. She walked home in silence by her nurse's side, thinking how she could get Jesus to be her friend. Then she

remembered how often she had slighted this dear Sa-viour; how she had read of Him in the Bible, and

He is day her vain and treacherous heart is continually leading her to provoke her heavenly Friend.

He is visits her transgressions with the rod, and her iniquity with stripes;" but He has sworn never to

grace, free-mercy, are all her song: "It is of the

gurso for her !! She would give it as her living ev.

or except to know Him, and see others come

one whom she longs after more ardently in the Lord, than that dear and valued friend of her earli-

days, to whom this letter is addressed; and to non-she wishes every spiritual blessing, that God Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost,

an bestow, now and forever more! Amen and

She was early distinguished for mental activity

nd a love of study, as well as for her remarkably

ing an illness of about two months, when twelve

ears old, she committed to memory the whole book

of Psalms while confined upon the sofa. Upon her

recovery, she passed several months by the senside.

where she employed herself in collecting a few child

At the age of seventeen her pride of intellect sub

ected her piety to a severe trial. Her metaphysical

studies took an improper direction; she acquired a

habit of backsliding from God; she was captivated

ow by amusements and now by intellectual pur-

suits; the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ, became

an offence to her; and she finally came to question

the truth of the Bible itself. From this state she

was recovered in a few months through a deeper in

sight than she had before attained into the depths

of depravity in her own heart. This fall and re-

covery led her to write her 'Test of Truth,'-a little

work lately re-published in this country, in which

she gives an account of this experience of her own.

joy of her deliverance:-

I few sentences will show the thoroughness and

ren for the purpose of instruction, and in distribution

kind, amiable, and benevolent disposition. Dur-

Lamb. God has given her the ble

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1834.

ON MARRIAGE

RELIGIOUS.

Home Missions.

For the Boston Recorder. Com, of a Church to the Executive Com.

Mass. Missionary Society, Dec. 10, 1833. A NEW APPLICATION.

last, an evangelical church was formed Several years since a Unitarian ized here, and a good Meeting-An experiment was made to sus-Without detaining you preaching. Without detailing you we of circumstances, we need only say t was unsuccessful, and that the Meet-closed for a time. At length the Lord dered it, that the way seemed ed for us to form a church. The offered us for our use, and may be see we shall get able. If we do not nation will. The vile other denomination will. A new of grand we regard it as exceedingly the ground should be preoccupied by if the former society, who built the uselves desirous we should now ochey attend our meetings. Self-denial

mbers of this new church, have arch in the centre of the con-ingly attached by many interesting asso-ing doing which, we had to make con-niary sacrifice. But we have done because duty seemed to require us to field, and sow seed here, which we ister, until we can have some aid

per of legal voters in the society is ninout two hundred. The amount of ging to the society, as rated on the tis \$39,344. The most that we can gourselves by voluntary subscription.

We shall need from abroad \$200.
of time that this will be needed, we canthe experiment is tried. We hope howivine blessing to be able bye and bye to len overselves, and to refund back for edy, good measure, pressed down, and

rd, and make the necessary arranger a minister, which seems at pre adde to our success. We regret to ask out necessity and a sense of duty controlled we fail now, the Meetinghouse her hands, and the friends of truth urn over this village, as one of Zion. Our fervent prayer is-that

Massachusetts. It was granted them to them for several years. It is but eks since, that the same church and con- tenfold pressure upon our hearts. thed \$120 to Home Missions. It is three years, that they have regularly paid ore than they received from it durys of their helplessness. This is but one of the giving that tendeth to increase once feeble churches are doing likewise. pe that they will all think on their youngle sisters, when it shall be well with how their kindness-and all think of the TIS MISSIONARY SOCIETY too, as the alf Christian charity to the weak and impo ughters of Zion. We need their aid. A ork is going forward in behalf of our counof unborn generatious-and we are straitenshall be accomplished.

For the Boston Recorder the Committee of a feeble church in Mass. Nov. 5, 1833.

yet destitute of preaching. We were d with Mr. D. who left us last June— e would return us, but are disappoint-tithout the prospect of a spiritual guide. committee are discouraged and may re; nor do we wonder at it. But t be done. We trust that the church il yet be built up. Though God is must be up and doing; and we no the hope that you will still contin s, and send us a man for six Sabhe grateful-for we need your assis

For the Boston Recorder. a Missionary's Report, Dec. 2, 1833.

something has already been ac much remains to be done, before

number of church members is 70. received since my last-four by church) three have been dismissed. en have been hopefully converted, her individuals are anxiously inquirilt us a vestry at an expense of accommodate 200 people—and it paid for-we shall enter it free fre

ace Society had ever been formed i about six weeks since—now, the town the subject, and the society numbers 00 members.

ply interested in this new field of labor manhat encouraged with our present I indulge the hope, that we already bed, as large as a man's hand, com-sea. We need exceedingly the spirit to shake this valley of dry bones."

For the Boston Recorder C. B. Tracy, North Adams, Nov. 29, 1833.

the last six months, things have ren till five or six weeks ago. Then be more feeling in the church, and ht best to have a protracted meeting commence it the first Sabbath

were several heads of families. There were also several children whose parents belong to our church. Since the meeting closed, the church appears very much engaged. They feel that they must work for the wise and prudent, and revealed them, unto the series of the several children whose parents belong to our church.

God.

I think I can safely say, this place is improving greatly in relation to morality and religion. Our congregation is increasing in numbers and interest. I hope the church will soon be able to sustain itself without foreign aid. My labors have been constant. Besides the regular services on the Sabbath, I have attended several meetings weekly and done much visiting from house to house."

A GRATEFUL NOTE. To the Secretary of the Mas-

Mrs. E. H. to the cause of Christian benevelence in general. It was deposited in my hands, and left discretionary with me to what particular object it should be appropriated. After looking at the wants of our own country, and the progress of Romanism in the West, I came to the conclusion that the Home Missionary Society had as great claims on American Christians, as any other conclusion of the conclusion in the West, I came to the conclusion that the Home Missionary Society had as great claims on American Christians, as any other benevelent institution. I therefore transmit to you, Sir, this money intrusted to my care, to aid in the important cause, in which you are engaged.

Yours with respect, G. C. "

For the Boston Recorder. CITY MISSIONS, -NO IX.

It is my object in this number to call the attention of city Christians to the special obligations resting upon them in regard to the unevangelized portions of our city population.

varying relations which we may sustain to them. I owe a duty to my own children that I do not owe to any other children. To the church with which I am connected, to the neighborhood in which I live, The whole population of the parish is bundered. The number of the church not due to others. The specialty of the relation in these and similar cases, creates a special obligation.

The principle here advanced is very distinctly recognized in the Bible. "If any," says Paul, "provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he bath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel "

Nor is there any thing of the nature of a reprehensible selfishness in a feeling of special solicitude for the good of those to whom these special relations are sustained, and to whom these special duties are due. give us for the first year \$200-and the The fact is, this solicitude is designed to secure the naller sum if it be needed, we shall encouraged and strengthened, so much planted it in the breast for this specific way. planted it in the breast for this specific purpose: and whenever we see in a parent, a minister, or any Christian, an awakened concern for the salvation of those to whom these special relations are sustained, we are warranted in regarding it as an omen of good; for such solicitude must, according to the immutable laws of the human mind, give birth to special pray and send us the necessary aid, and give er and effort, and what clear else may be necessary and faith to do our duty." to secure the great object desired. Let, then, no humble disciple disquiet himself in vain in regard to this sort of selfishness. I would to God, that I had, rs in one of our manufacturing villa- and that you had, a double portion of it. I would assistance from the Domestic Missionary to God, that the case of our impenitent children, and impenitent servants, and others perishing in sin in our own household, and at our own door, lay with a

The fact is, there rests upon us a very special obligation to see that the command of Christ to preach dreds to different benevolent objects-and the gospel to every creature be carried into execuear \$700. They are still going on from tion, and into immediate execution, in the case of eigth, and with the blessing of God, the thousands and thousands that are dying in sin in to the treasury of the Lord in a very few all the streets and lanes through which the avocations of business daily hurry our quickened steps. My dear brethren, do you feel it to be your duty to send the gospel and gather churches in the far distant south, and the more distant west? It is. Do you feel, that God calls you to plant the institutions of religion upon the plains of ludia, and the Islands of the Pacific, and amid the frests and the fires of Iceland? He does. But remember, that, in these distant operations of benevolence the wants of these thousands living and dying in sin around us are not which we live to them is an imperative obligation, His faithfulne one that no dazzling operations in distant climes can abrogate or supercede. They are perishing by perishing. Look out and behold them in their po-lution and blood. Open your window, and let your ear catch their dying groans. Is there not enough in what you see, and what you hear, to stir up the shame and confusion to herself. At this moment

compassion,—to call forth all the hallowed sympa-thies of the renovated heart?

Here are dying thousands. You have no ocean thies of the renovated heart? Here are dying thousands. You have no ocean be done. We trust that the church
yet be built up. Though God is
breach upon breach, and removing
her of our little band, we still think
a store for us. Some of our brethbille to make, in order to reach them with the healing and saving influences of the gospel. And further. If we neglect them they must perish. No missionary can be expected to come from the country, or from London, or from Canton, to plant churches in this city, and gather into the fold of Christ the thronging multitudes that yet remain strangers to the commonwealth of Israel. If we care not for y last Report, I have endeavored mi-vey the field of my labor, and see what the to advance the Redeemer's kingdom.

The whole church on earth and in heaven looks to us, and what is more the great Hand of the church leaks to what is more, the great Head of the church looks to us, to see that this work is done, and done without shall be brought back to the faith of delay. Dear brethren, what will you do? In pre ceding numbers, I have endeavored to state the manner in which you may apply yourselves to the great work of evangelizing the city. In this I have briefly adverted to the special obligations imposed upon us in regard to this matter; and in my next I hope to be able to show you something in regard to the extent of the work remaining to be done. In the mean time let me just inquire, what will you do?

Miscellany.

MARY JANE GRAHAM.

The last numbers of Key and Biddle's Christian Library contains a memoir of Miss Mary Jane Graham, by the Rev. Charles Bridges. An edition of the same work is about to be published by Crocker & Brewster of this city, with a preface by the Rev. Dr. Wisner. It is an addition of great interest and value to that important class of books, biographies of pious females, and will doubtless have an extensive circulation in this country. We will give our read-

ers some account of it. Miss Graham was born in London in 1803. Her early religious history is given by herself in a letter The church was soon brought to eir sinfulness, and to lumble them-God, on account of their neglect of

incredulity respecting incredulity respecting nancy of the religious impressions of children: "You appear, my dear friend, to think very early piety too wonderful a thing to be true. It is wonderful, so wonderful that, when David was conderful, so wonderful that, when David was conderful, so wonderful that, when David was conderful, so wonderful that, when David was conderful that, when David w mitence. The spirit of God came down were convinced of their wretched conhers, and made the inquiry, what shall saved? In the course of the meeting five expressed the hope that they had by the Holy Spirit, and that they were an agage in God's service. Among them

time, thave continued to "sit at the feet of Jesus, and to hear his word;" taking him for my Teacher and Guide in things temporal as well as spiritual. He has found in me a disciple so slow of comprein spirit," because God "had hid these things from
the wise and prudent, and revealed them, unto
babes. Even so Father; for so it seemed good in thy
sight." 'Even so, Lord Jesus; in thy rejoicing will
I too rejoice; let the world think me a fool or an
enthusiast, or beside myself, as they thought Thee.'
The story of 'Little Henry and his Bearer,' to which
I believe you allude, I have been assured by Miss
—, is every word of it true. Do not then bring
upon yourself the dreadful sin of limiting the power of the Holy One of Israet. Jesus has said "Suffer
little children to come;" and they will come, if He

hension, so prone to forget his lessons and to ac opposition to his commands, that were he not ago have ead me off in anger, to bear with me, and to give me "line upon line, and precept upon precept." And I am certain that he "will never leave." that he "will never leave me, nor forsake me;" for though I am variable and inconstant, "with hi there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.

From this time the light of her Christian character shone brighter and brighter to the end.

little children to come;" and they will come, if He calls them. As facts are the strongest of all proofs, bear with me a little longer, while I tell you briefly the history of a child; for the truth of which I can We shall take leave of the book for to-day, with an extract of a different character. It is from a little work of hers on Music. We quote it, partly for its own exquisite beauty, and partly that our readers may have the evidence it affords of her love good little girl, because she said her prayers every night and morning, and was not more passionate, wilful, and perverse than most of her young companions. The God of love did not think this sinful child too young to learn of Jesus. He so ordered it about the time I am speaking of, when she was just seven years old, that she was led by a pious servant into some almshouses belonging to Rowland Hill, who had just been preaching at them. The servant and an aged woman entered into a long conversation together, to which the little girl listened,

of nature, her taste, and her power as a writer :-'1 can tell you that the little musicians of the grove do not attain their wild and delicate modulations without practice. When I lay in bed last summer, unable to speak or move for many hours in the day, the song of the birds furrished me with an inexhaustible source of amusing observation, could not but feel grateful to the melodious lit creatures, who beguited me of half my pain, and made the weary hours of sickness fly away upon wings as light as their own. As if led by an instinc-tive sympathy, numbers of blackbirds and thrushes the wood pigeons, which had been silent the year before, renewed their soft notes in the high trees by the parsonage lawn. However, they were shy, and the wood pigeons, which had been silent the year before, renewed their soft notes in the high trees by the parsonage lawn. However, they were shy, and I thought myself fortunate, if once or twice in the day their gentle cooing found its way to my ear. But there was one thrush, whose notes I soon learned to distinguish from all the been wearied of the subject; how she had heard the minister preach Jesus, and wished the long dry sermon over; how she had said prayers to Him without minding what she said; how she had passed days, weeks, and months, without thinking of Him; how she had loved her play, her books, and her toys, the matins of all the other birds. In the day time his brilliant tones were mingled and almost lost it minister preach Jesus, and wished the long dry sermon over; how she had said prayers to Him without minding what ske said; how she had passed days, weeks, and months, without thinking of Him; how she had loved her play, her books, and her toys, and her play-fellows—all better than Jesus. Then the Holy Spirit convinced her of sin. She saw that no one good thing dwel in her, and that she deserved to be cast away from God for ever. Would Jesus love her now? Would he ever forgive her? She feared not; but she would try. She would make She feared not; but she would try. She would make | and calls, which I could not well understand; only they were very sweet and cheering to me; and he be good, the more her naughty heart got the better of her; for she was trying in her own strength. She be good, the more her naughty heart got the better of her; for she was trying in her own strength. She was led to give up trying in that way; and many long nights did she spend in praying "with strong crying and tears" to Jesus, that He would teach her how to get her sins pardoned, and make her fit to have Him for her friend. Let me mention it for the encouragement of those who seek Jesus, that He did not disdain to listen to the prayers of this little child. He put it into her heart to read the Bible, of which, though she understood not all, yet she gathered enough to give her some comfort. One day her attention was fixed on these words, "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." Now something that could take away sin was just what this little girl wanted; and she asked her father to tell her who this Lamb of God was. He explained the precious verse. But who can describe the raptures which filled the boson of this little child, when made to comprehend that the "blood of Jesuscleanseth from all sin." Now she fled to Jesus indeed. Now she knew that He had loved her, and given himself for her; now the Spirit of God, who often "chooseth the weak and foolish things of the world, to confound the wise and mighty," "shed abroad the love of God in the heart" of a weak and foolish child, and "filled he with of a weak and foolish child, and "filled he with of a weak and foolish child, and "filled her with things of the world, to contound the wise and might ty," "shed abroad the love of God in the heart" my heart more than ever to the langua of a weak and foolish child, and "filled her with peace and joy in believing." She had no one that you might hear how much part to the languary of the world, to contour the languary of the languary of the world, to contour the languary of the languary peace and joy in believing." She had no one whom she could talk to of these things. But she held sweet converse with her reconciled God and Father; and gladly would she have quitted this life, to go and dwell with Jesus. Since then she has spent Father; and gladly would she have quitted this fire, to go and dwell with Jesus. Since then she has spent nearly seventeen vears of mingled happiness and pain.

But she has had Jesus for her friend; and He never other things to think of; but what time we do give to the study of nuisie, we should give it with our has and never will, forsake her. She has forsaken to the study of nuisie, we should give it with our hearts, as they do,'

- An eminent musical professor among the Spanish refugees.

Beasons why pious Merchants of the United

Now at the farther side of that plain was a lit Lord's mercy she has not long ago been comsum-ed." She is quite sure she could never have changed her own heart. No; God has begun the good work in her, and he must carry it on; and from first to last, let glory be ascribed to Him, and let her take shame and confusion to herself. At this moment, "Sledfalt, Well, I repulsed her, once and twice; and could tot, to their dying day, be their own

States should go to the Heathen.

redeemed her from the curse of the law, being made deries, I prayed to him that had said be would

rience, and leave it when she goes hence as her ng testimony, that there is nothing worth living Honesty. Without doubt her designs were had .-But stay, methinks I have seen her.—Madam Bub-ble! Is she not a tall, comely dame, something of a Him, and wash their guilty souls in the blood of the Lamb. God has given her the blessing of seeing a happy change take place in some of the dear com-panions of her childhood and youth. She waits up on Him for the salvation of the rest; and there is no Right. You hit it, she is just such a one.

St. Right. You hit it, she is just such a one. Hon. Doth she not speak very smothly and giv you a smile at the end of every sentence? St. These are her very actions. Hon. Doth she not wear a great purse by he side? And is not her hand often in it, fingering he

as if that was her heart's delight?

rtue of her sorceries that this ground is enchanted whoever doth lay his head down in her lap, had as whoever doth lay his head down in her lap, had as good lay it down upon that block over which the axe doth hang. * * * She always laughed poor pilgrins to scorn—but highly commendeth the rich. * * * She will promise crowns and kingdoms, if they will but take her advice; yet many has she brought to the halter, and ten thousand times more

, and ' when you have done all, stand.'

All who cherish a well-grounded hope of eternal life through the merits of a crucified Redeemer. have solemnly covenanted not only to renounce the world, but to expend their energies for its redempon from sin. Many of our merchants cherish this well grounded hope. These must therefore spend their energies for this end.

But this covenant recognises the obligation and the privilege of doing all in our power to spread the triumphs of the cross. Then Christian merchants ust do all in their power. That they are not doing all in their power, will be admitted, if it shall be seen that they may do more.

That they may do more than they are now doing evident from the following considerations. 1. There is a call for some to go among the hea-

'From that moment,' I ceased to stumble at the doctrines of the cross. The doctrines of Scripture, which had before appeared to me an inexplicable In the late communications of the Syrian mission to the Board, they remind the committee of the facilities which physicians may enjoy of access to the people, " and also express the wish that pious and discreet merchants and tradesmen might be induced on their own responsibility to settle in the country.

Jesus, years as a missionary among the Chinese, thus writes, -speaking of the means of diffusing religious

"The agents desirable to effect these operati under the power of Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, are as follows:

any station they please, to render such voluntary aid as they deem right to preachers, school masters.

"Owners of ships or merchants making a single trading voyage or more, as they see fit, subservient to missionary pursuits."—(See other means stated in the same document, Miss. Herald, Aug. 1832, p. 272.)

Undoubtedly many Christian merchants are doing bles and tracts, and as the supporters and patrons of the various benevolent and literary institutions: by transferring their sphere of action, they would throw all the weight of pious example and holy influence, back upon their own land, in giving a direct illustration of their readiness to leave country and home as Abraham did, and forward into the immediate neighborhood of paganism. And is a country seat on the Hudson, or the New England coast lit up with more pleasing sunshine, than a station at Mackinaw, on the banks of the Hoang Kiang, or the shores of Levant? Especially if these seats be the abode of Christian tranquility and happiness! What a salutary restraint upon the surrounding corruptions! Had there been a colony of ten righteous men in Sodom the clouds would have been harmlessly discharged of their electric vengeance, and space given the city for repentance because of this ten. 2. The practicability of the scheme

The English have their mercantile houses in al-

nost every commercial emporium of the east. Our western fur traders find that avarice and cupidity can turn the but of the forest into a mansion sufficiently comfortable for a residence of years. But the Christian merchant objects,-" I must provide for the education of my family.-I can endure the hardships and privations incident to such a change, and my property will render the contemplated home igreeable to my family; but the advantages of schools and of civilized society. I cannot forego,"

troduce a circle of friends who shall be a civilized society, providing its own schools "Ve me the light of the world."-" A city that is set on an hill mothe hid 22

Against such a community or colony there would not exist the same prejudices as are often found in the

3. Merchants have generally an enterprising turn sons and in all weathers to labor, by day and by night, through darkness and rain, in hungerings and of life. These business habits also have given a mat ter of fact cast to their religion; and as a general ting manners would afford to the heathen one of th best recommendations of our holy religion.

Habitual carefulness and industry, would be best taught by their example. " Be diligent in business" would be read in the living epistle. Its opposite, indolence, is one of the greatest obstacles in the prosecu-

As counsellors to the missionaries, discreet Christian merchants are invaluable. Their acquaintance with the world has given them a capacity to judge of human character. Rarely are they mistaken in their estimation of men and things. We repeat it, such persons are invaluable at any missionary sta-

3. The word of God evidently indicates such a ovement. What too does the providence of God dieate? The journals of Gutzlaff, the letters of Dr. Philip from Africa, the direct appeal from Syin, and most of all, the present state of religion at the Sandwich Islands, call for such colonies .- Let there will be volunteers enough from other occupa tions. Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power. Under such colonies there must be not merey an apparent but a real advance in religious education. - There will be comparatively but small reverses that shall succeed the birth of nations in a

PHERE SHALL COME PEOPLE, AND THE INHABITANTS OF MANY CITIES; AND THE INHABITANTS OF ONE CITY
SHALL GO TO THE INHABITANTS OF ANOTHER, SAYING. LET US GO SPEEDILY TO FRAY BEFORE THE
Bacon, &c.) but by a combination of thousands naked her name, and she told me it was madam Bubble. This set me farther from her; but she still followed me with enticements. Then I betook me, as you see, to my knees, and with hands uplifted.

Lord, and the inhabitants of one city shell go to the inhabitants of another, say the see, to my knees, and with hands uplifted.

Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts. I will go LORD, AND TO SEEK THE LORD OF HOSTS. I WILL GO ALSO, *YEA, MANY PEOPLE AND STRONG NATIONS SHALL COME TO SEER THE LORD OF HOSTS "

For the Boston Recorder Interesting Meeting of Sunday-School Teachers.

We learn with great pleasure, that a general oceting of Sunday-school teachers, of this and other places in our land, is contemplated to be held on the second Monday of February Next. It is to be a day of special bumiliation and prayer; and the exercises, both of the day and evening, are to have special reference to the duties and obligations of Sunday-school teachers, arising out of the present moral state of the world; the bright and brightening prospects of the church of the Redcemer; and the NECESSITY OF TRAINING UP THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE SERVICE OF OUR ASCENDED LORD, IN THE CONVERSION OF THE WHOLE WORLD TO THE PAITH OF THE GOSPEL.

We hope every thing will be done by the friends of Sunday-schools, to make the day tell nobly on the interests of dving millions.

For the Boston Recorder DEACON JOHN NELSON.

Died in Worcester, January 14, after a sicku Died in Worcester, January 14, after a sickness of about ten days, Deazon Joins Nelson, aged 72.

The uncommon humility of this truly' venerable and Christian man forbids any extravagant subogium upon his character. It is helieved, however, that the brief testimonial of his worth which follows, loes not transcend what is due to that grace of God

which made him what he was.

The early life Deacon Nelson was distinguished for the sobriety of his deportment and for those many amiable qualities, which in their fuller developement rendered him so interesting as a companion ment rendered non so interesting as a companion and friend. When quite young, he entered the army of the revolution and took a part in some of its conflicts. And through life, as an enlightened Christian patriot, he ever manifested the liveliest interest in the welfare of his country.

The writer of this notice can hardly trust his

own feelings in speaking of him as he was in his family. Here, indeed, his virtues exhibited their brightest lustre. It may be said too, that he enjoyed to a very uncommon degree the confidence of all to a very uncommon degree the confidence of all 19. The signs encourage us to hope, the who knew him. Few, it is believed, ever called in times are not far distant, when shall be for the confidence of all times are not far distant, when shall be for the confidence of all times are not far distant, when shall be for the confidence of all times are not far distant. question his sincerity, his disinterestedness, or the goodness of his intentions. There was, in his whole

Whole No. 943.

fest sense of rectitude, which not only gave gre weight to his opinions, but inspired a degree of r spect bordering on reverence Deacon Nelson

ore he attained to the age of manhood. He was a professor of that religion, which cou uted the basis of his character, for more that He stituted the basis of his character, for more that fifty years. His piety through life, was invigorate by habitual meditation and prayer; and by ver, much study of the Scriptures. He read the whole Bible, incourse, in his family, once every year, fo more than forty years in succession, carefully not ing and considering those passages which related to the several great subjects which always occupied his attention.

In consequence of this practice, he was always able to keep the Bible distinctly before him as the standard both of faith and practice. And he never conversed long on any subject without making his

had occasion to study these doctrines and to make himself familiar with the proofs on which they rest having been then called to stand up as their de fender in the church and community with which fender in the church and con

at that period, he was connected.

For more than thirty years, he was a member, and for many years an officer, in the first church in Worcester. These relations, as the church are

great fidelity. To the different pastors whose min-istry he enjoyed, he showed himself a uniform, judi-cious and affectionate friend, as well as supporter. And while he sought with unceasing anxiety, and prayeffulness, and labor, the interests of religion, in the particular community in which divine Providence had placed him, he entered with his whole soul into all the measures which enlightened Chris-tian benevolence has adopted in these latter days, or extending the blessings of the Gospel throughou

Indeed in all the relations which he sustained in if the showed himself to be the firm, enlightened, and devoted Christian. His great aim seemed always to be to know and do his duty. but the earthly sun of this eminently good man,

so long continued as a blessing to his family and to the society in which he lived, is now set to rise no more. His work is done—his conflicts are over; and he is gone, gone, it must be believed, to his eter-

For the Boston Recorder. The Fashionable System of Religion Consid-

To the Evangelical Christians of Boston and Vicinity. [Concluded.]

15. We live at a period, when it becomes all christians to look with peculiar circumspection, hat they do all for the glory of God. Without my new revelation, light is continually breaking hich he could once drink, without hiding that ght: the church cannot enjoy the evident pr

the Spirit, while it toleral istent with the rule of eating and drinking, a of passport. What will best render to temple, fit for the residence of t

16. Many things may be taken as indier These qualities, as a general rule, be-

Bacon, &c.) but by a combination of thousands. The advance of the public mind prepares the way for revolutions. It is providential, that one man happens to be placed where he seems to produce a great effect, though in reality he does no more than hundreds, who have not taken up the matter just at might be given. The principle also seems coming to be pretty well understood, that the greatest improvements are produced by means so simple, that when the whole matter is understood, they seem to have been overlooked, because they were lying on the produced by many so simple, that surface, and every one had been looking down the surface, and every one had been looking down too deep for them. I have been so struck with theso principles, that it has seemed to me that if those simple thoughts sliculd seem to set in motion efforts, soon to be seen in their important results around the globe, I should be in no danger of thinking my-

self to have done a great thing.

18. Discoveries in arts and sciences are continually illustrating principles of religion, even those against which human pride naturally most relucts. Specimens only can be given here.

a. Capital inventions, discoveries, and improvements, have generally been the work of self-taught men, so called, more properly, men led by the providence of God, to turn their attention to subjects, in which they had no thorough sobool education, or none at all. Bacon (a statesman by profession), Luther (school-educated in the law), Shakspearo and Columbus, are examples. Thus is illustrated God's design in the gospel, so prominent, to make foolish the wisdom of this world—to choose the foolish and weak things of the world, to confound foolish and weak things of the world, to confound things wise and mighty.

b. The most important suggestions have generally been ridiculed and persecuted, before being univer-sally admitted. Men seem willing to geknowledge a moderate favor; but to turn with contempt or fury from their greatest benefactors, as if unable to sus tain the vast weight of obligation, at Bast till after their death. Accordingly such benefactors have generally lived in contentions, and died poor, if not broken-hearred. Columbus, Fulton, and Whitney, may serve for examples. Thus is illustrated what s taught fin the gospel of the carnal mind's enmity

sin revived, and I died."

In the princieles illustrated under this and the preceding thought are seen at once the honor and the shame of human nature—just what the spiritual Christian sees in the scheme of redemption.

what was said of old, that wisdom is justified o.

existing between

GEORGE HILL. EDWARD J. LONG. WALTER E. HILL.

Immediately.

BY DR. S. C. HEWET

Job Swett, who may be for st., nearly opposite Aven job railitude to the public for his econ and vicinity, such as reducing lineases, white swellings, sprains

icinity, and ma, white aveiling, appropriet the limbs, weaking porralyzed, recursion and and stiff, &c. Present and the limbs of persons have internal medicines, grams on Setting, and attended to the setting and stiff, and the setting a

uced by a holier and more consistent race of Chrisbe a general rule to propose the best which can be be be reached. To the boy learning to write, ive the best possible written conv. not engraved: he ould probably never shoot so high as park proposed were the highest that man had ever!

de what offeet on the world will be

If a few Christians in one city should come up to their principles in all sincerity, and act them out in all simplicity, how long, before all Christians in that city would emulate their example? If all the Christians in a city so lived, how long before that would become truly a Christian city? From one such city set as upon a hill—from one such radiant point—how long, before the world would see the light, and come under its benting influence. ns are wrought o simple means, let us, without pre npt great things, and expect great this

29. You have too often done your religion injustice, by presenting its system of doctrines, for explanation and defence, apart from its heavenly uncplanation and detence, apart from its heavenly dis-tion, and its practical influences. A barren system may well be thus presented: but yours is thus strip-ped of its best defence. A legitimate would be best silenced, by being put in a community of enlightened republicans, where the people in their consciousness. of superior prosperity, and superior intelligence, would often speak warmly of their political institu-tions, but would hardly think of defending them by argument. Take hence a hint of the best kind of

23. An antiquated system of delusion, formed to meet the particular feetings of other times, and not versal principles of truth and nature, once or the universal principles of truit matter than the universal principles seem, cannot revive by its intent vigor. If it revives, it must be from its union with state, its possession of funds, or some foreign aid. Take hence encouragement from the fact, that from all the ridicule poured on the evangetical system of religion, in confidence of overwhelming it. risen, and gone on with new energy. "The

24. The vexation now felt by many in ma places, that they did not espouse decidedly the Te perance Cause, till public opinion become so decided, ney could not declare declaredly in its lavor, out exposing themselves to the suspicion that meant at all events to be on the popular side, d serve as a warning to every one to examine well what is truth, and what is duty, and act accord ingly in regard to every good cause, with all su-cerity and decision, in defiance of raticule and of rage. Public opinion may change for the right, sooner than is thought. It may be prodent, for redit's sake, to anticipate it without delay.

To your candid and praverful consideration, these thoughts are submitted. I have endeavoyed to write. on as to be understood by you. Others, if they read. would fain say a word more on your making God'st a glory the end of your being, and seeing every thing n that light. Refer every thing to that. Think on every subject as shedding on, and receiving from And persist, till every subject of thought seems cleared up, and pouring each its light, like the light of a thousand suns, still growing brighter with increasing speed, upon the one central point. Then you may seem to see, how easily, and by what simple means, you bring men to the knowledge of the you do, see the more clearly, that you are nothing her of males and lemales, of various ages, from the -sink in your own estimation, as but the instru- child of aix or eight years, to the man of aixty ent, the unworthy instrument, of what God is doing by your and feet this unworthiness, just in proportion to the greatness of the end accomplished by the instrument. You may thus become absorbed been accustomed to attend to the means of grace. A n feelings ton strong to be lang sustained; but let considerable number of the converts, perhans facts the spirit of them be carried through life.

ERRATUM .- Towards the end of the paragraph numpered 2 (Recorder of Jan. 18), for at hest read at last.

PRESENTERIAN TROUBLES .- The Presbyterian, and 'Old School" paper, gives the following account examin ne in Philadetuhia

fe will be regularted by our readers that the Sanod delphia, at its last meeting, amalgamated the Preservery of Philadelphia, with the Preservery of Philadelphia, and then divided the Preservery of Philadelphia, and the preserve story thus amulgamuted This measure was adopted by a large majority, and in the spirit of compromise, it being expected that all parties would accede to it, and that harmony would thus be restored. The new Second Preshywas duly organized, but the quondam Presbytery, in opposition to the decision of Synod. ied to meet and perform all Preshyterial acts continued to neet and perform all Presbyterial acts. Of this no notice was taken by the other Presbyteries, who, from a love of peace, determined to let the whole matter rest until the meeting of the General Assembly. The Fifth Presbyterian Caurchitately under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Skinlately under the pastorial care of the Rev. Dr. Skin-ner, resolved to comply with the decision of Synod, and accordingly put themselves under the care of the Second Presbytery which had recently been or-ganized. The majority of Session and of the com-numicants concurred in this measure. This excited the displeasure of the members of the former Second Presbytery, and at the close of last week, they con vened and formally cut off or exemmunicated joseph Montgomery, Thomas Brudford, jun. Dr. Darrich, and George W. McClelland, the majority of the Session of the above mentioned church, for no other crime then their obedience to the mandate of Synod.

This was done without formal process or trial, and in despite of the affectionate and carnest entreat of the committee appointed by the true Second Pr betery, consisting of Dr. John M'Dowell, Dr. C. Covier, and Matthew L. Bevan, Esq., with a view icable adjustment of existing differences.

ATHOL, MASS.

Mesers. B. B. Beckwith of Athol, Sumner Lincoin of Gardner, and David Metcalf of New Salem. nication to the N. Y. Evangelist! dated Athol. Jan. 4, say

We have attended a protracted meeting of ten throughout a large church filled with hearers, days in this place, which closed the last day of Most evidently the Holy Spirit was pre-

nature all those faculties and susceptibilities which render them perfectly able, and of course under perfect obligation, to do all that God requires of them.—That on this fact are based the precepts of the law and the provisions and calls of the gospel.—That the law exhibits God's claims as reasonable, holy, eternal, and of infinite value, and having a penalty sufficient to substantiate and support such to pain to assert the account of the number of the numbe nature all those faculties and susceptibilities which

The first four days of the meeting, except the eve- ly influence of true piety. one, or a small number of her children. nings, were occupied in preaching to the church, rmen might still plead, with some plausi- and in prayer, accompanied with mutual confession vidual members of the church. During this art of the meeting, especially, the work of repen-nice was rapid, deep and thorough. In the after-oon of the fourth day the members of the church, hearts for past unfaithfulness, pledged themse ment to the service of Christ. And then sinners fled e so in multitudes from the condemning terrors of a bross of ken law to the cross of Christ for refuge, like doves Then may we hope the experiment is about storm. The meeting continued to increase pro- rest till the close, when the body slips of the church were filled with those who had, principally during

were filled with those who had, principany naring, the meeting, professed change of mind, and a determination to change their lives.

Domestic religion was promoted by the professed conversion of more than fifty heads of families, a amjority of whom were men. The converts were d' almost every variety of character and age. It the child to the man of gray bairs. A new impuls directed to shoot his arrow to the sun, thatby never shoot so high as if the pledging themselves to join the emperance succeed were the highest that man had ever ciety. A characteristic of the meeting was a practicity. The application of this principle to the the application of his principle to the hat Christ, the perfect pattern, is proposed as the first than any the holiest of the saints, es consideration.

So consideration.

If a few Christians in one city should come their principles in all simplicity, how long, before all Christians. less they would have done much more to induct their friends to come to it.

Difficulties in the church of months' standing, to Dimentics in the content in a state with which efforts and been made in vain, were amiestly adjusted. The attachment and confidence of a fond people to their minister were much strength ened, so that the members of the church were mitted. in the work to a man. Christians and minister an abrowl, who sustained the meeting, went home ed encouraged and strengthened, and we es doubt, to labor more faithfully in the vineyard their master. The character and circumstances the meeting were such as, through the Divine ble sing, to give a testimony to the truth preached s so united, and so powerful, that sinners seen to come at once into a full and complete decision be on the Lord's side forever, so that most of those who came to the inquiry room, had only to express their decision, and inquire how to carryst nto offect.

Such an exhibition of the power of God in the We can truly say it was the most happy meet ther, Son, and Holy Ghost hereafter to give you an account of still further triamphs of truth

WESTERN RESERVE, OHIO.

Since making the extract respecting a revival in adison, Ohio, we have received the following ac-unt from Rev. Caleb. Burbank, who is under the onge of the Missionary Society of Connecticut.

protracted neighborhood meeting of three days January ille and continued five days, and then to Cen-reville (south church in Madison) and lasted five lays more, the next day (the 20th) it was removed to the Town House, and closed where it commen-

The meeting nerensed in numbers and interests have not been renewed by the Holy Spirit; am confident that a very great majority have were requested to rise, and nearly sixty men arose. After that those who had united with a Temper-ness, by no other than the agency of racts. They

n Madison, and a large necession, will, I trust, soon made to the first obuget in Madison and Colon-

Christians generally have ren and the work of the Land is still progressing

A protract there is powerful; many have submitted to Christ,

has been a powerful revival in Twinsburgh Aurora. eets for revivals of rengion have been for sever ow more favorable than they have been for sever [Cl. Observer.] al years past.

MONTREAL, L. C.

omenced on Saturday afternoon, the 16th It commenced on Saturday alternoon, the 16th of December, with a prayer meeting. In the evening of that day there was preaching. On the Satisfact there was preaching three times, and thus constitued to the close of the next Sabbath, with a single exception. For the two following lays we had ver meetings in the afternoon, and preaching in the evening, so that our services continued eleven lays. Previous to each divine service, prayer meet-ings were held for the purpose of imploying God's desaing on his word. Sometimes the females the church met separately, and other times all the church assembled together. Occasionally meetings church assembled together. Occasionally meetings were held for the auxious. At the close of several of our services, those who wished for the prayers of Christians were invited to take particular seats in the church, and great anothers, or church, and great numbers, on two occasions more red and fifty .- accented the invitation The deepest stillness and solemnity pervaded all our assemblies. On several occasions so profound anothe attention, that in the momentary cossation of the

Most evidently the Holy Spirit was present in Most evidently the Holy Spirit was present in our neetings. He surely who witnessed the scenes in the etheren, and could deliberately deny that the effects seen were attributable to that divine Agent.

The doctrines preached were, that men have by must come very near to that sin against the Holy Spirit of which our Saviour speaks in such solemni.

going on for centuries. Religion has been Spirit which is the word of God—while repentance, in connection with every conceivable varieur of norther content of the sound character, not inconsistent with the sound character, not inconsistent with the content of norther content of

When the brethren met at the courch door or in the street, there was the affectionate greeting, the warm saturation, the interchange of kind inquiries and wishes, such as take place between numbers of one harmonious family. All the members of the church who attended the meetings seem to have new views of Christian duty and obligation. So far foun feetings that when the mention characteristics and to the dying nations? Any books of a religious that when the mention characteristics and to the dying nations? Any books of a religious sature, will be thankfully received. Should When the brethren met at the church do feeling that when the meeting closed, their of a religious acture will be thankfully received. Should was finished, and returning with new greediness be duplicates of the same volume they will find that their worldly pursuits, they are asternated that their views of duty were before so law, are more than ever impressed with their oldig nd with our poses of new & persevering phedience

red in a season of protracted effort for the increase n and the salvation of souls. They are w's, Mr. Norton's, Mr. White's, Dr. and the second Free church at Chi Ther are Mr. eet Chanel. The latter commenced on Tuesday Some of the meetings have become very

Communications.

Churches in the Harmony Conference,

Beloved,-Will you listen to a word from one ur pastors? I feel anxious for the spiritual adsuccessent, not only of my particular charge among ou, but of you all. But in order to this, as non can fan to know, there must be the stedfast ione of duty. In proportion as you take a higher and bolier course. Christian character will shine ord and work, neace like a river-neace that ever lows, will be more eminently your own. So too, the ance will multiply. Let your path, then, like the rising light, shine brighter and brighter.

From your respective pasters you have d seen informed of the rule of Conference, which anpropriates particular parts of the year to particular epartments of Christian charity, According to that rule, January and February stand approa the phicets of the American Tract Society. Our assistance this year is imperiously called for; and especially in the field of foreign distribution. Doubtess it will be needed next year still more. But none the openings are many, the calls are loud. In this we serrely shall rejoice. To do good, is what the Christian lives for; -shall I say rather, what he is kept aline for? Verily, why is he kept here, when there is a mansion waiting for him in heaven, if it e not that he should work in the vineyard-that he of Christ?

Your respective pastors, if they have not done it of he case before you. It is expected too, that one this service.

Let me, however, interpose a word, and earnestly a le known. There is much that cannot be known Judie buty. And I hope we are none of a straid to see ! he light, for fear it will show as duty further than we are willing to do it. Call on your pastors, and on one another, for the Tract Magazine of last year; iso for the last, or last but one. Report of the Tract Society. In reading these you will find employment! for the evenings of a week. You will be interested. You will be informed. You will be mimated.

hopefully converted in the midst of leathen tark- each wisdom. had never seen a Bible or a missionart. s opening for tracts into new and remoter regions. Thing's 300,000,000 (one third of the human famiall read the same language. They are a readng people. They suppose their language was handnow be carrying a knowledge of the way of life to. those millions of mmortal minds. et themselves with the second Presbyterian church traverse this field, and bring converts from every usarly three years since. part of it as in Burmah. Would not the cause of iracts a the view of most of us be magnified

Says one of our East India Missioneries in printion to this natter. One missionary, furnished with lieve there is tracts, as far as he can advantageously (se them, is equal to three missionaries without them.' Look at the import of this fact: -one missionary with his as King a Zion; among whom are several of the low t lands upon our consciences the thought of

has been a powerful revival in I winsburgh, Aurora, Chester and Kirkland, of later and there are favorsable appearances in some other places. The prossession and out of season, without fear. They seek able appearances in some other places. The pros-able appearances in some other places. The pros-pects for revivals of religion on the Reserve, are the society of all classes, and are never exposed to contains, sever- temptation. They never stumble nor fail, to the reproach of the cause they plead-never induige in levity, or anger, or excess, nor wink at the sins of Sabbath Schools.

> Of the 20,000 tollars which go this year to for-If then, you love to labor here, and if you love foreign missions as a whole, as I know indeed you to. here ations a way to show the arnot at that love

Who are the Friends of the Heathen:

The Labrary of the Society of Inquiry respecting Missions' at Andover being destitute of some of the most compreacher's voice, the ticking of the clock was heard men and useful books relating to the cause of missions and religion generally, the Board of managers of said Society take this method of making known their wishes to the Society, embracing nearly all in the Sominary, are not those who are blessed with many of this world's goods. Their great object for the three short years of their resi-That the law exhibits God's claims as reasonable, holy, sternal, and of infinite value, and daving a penalty sufficient to substantiate and support such a pains to assertain the names of those who supposed has private Christian may have a their possed has private Christian, and we took as general may have a their possed has private Christian may have a their possed has private Christian, and we took as the books of the possed has private Christian, and we took as the possed has private Christian, and we took as the possed has private Christian, and we took as the possed has private Christian, and we took as the possed has private Christian, and we took as the possed has private Christian, and we took as the possed has private Christian, and we took as the possed has private Christian, and we took as the possed has private Christian, and w session such books of the Life of Brainerd, Parsons, will convince them that he has been conversing with Martyn, Hallock, Urquiart, J. B. Taylor, Whitlield, Sum-By com- counts of missions, and others of a similar character, ctions of Deity.

The moral power and moral government of God, and uniting their efforts, they became indeed of one beart and soil. Though there were no serious distinguished from the personnel of generations of successful and wonder why they cannot gain the attention and of sizery is question for the personnel of generations of successful and wonder why they cannot gain the attention and of sizery.

or or in grees a student's piety; that student may go to the heath-

readers. It is requested that said books be sent, with the Donor's name and residence, either to Rev. Mr. Anderson, Mis-PROTRACTED MEETINGS IN NEW YORK, - Five of Mr. Ezra Jones, Librarian of the Society of Inquiry; An-

Indoner Jan. 27, 1834.

THE THIRD WOE.

Mr. Editor,-I am not so old as " Senex," in the Recorder of last week; but I have had his thoughts and feelings often. I recollect indeed, the Jan. 24, as follows Scripture, "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh his enemies to be at pence with him." He held its annual meeting in the Capitol. The meet with Isane, and David's enemies to desire a league R. J.

Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. further than the world will approve. I do enmity with God," A great part of the approbathey purchase from day to day, at the expense of tionists. their lidelity to the cause of their Saviour. Let them nuch more shall they call them of his household, The church is not half way back from the dark ages to primitive times. With the character, the strife lea of primitive times will overtake her

The reason why there is not more violent out breakings against the government of God, is that pally with the law of God, till their consciences are arraigned and convicted. They are in a slack cone. spenk well of them for it. Christians are set for the defence of the troth;

should do good—that he should serve the kingdom assert the claims of God,—to throw his commands and themselves in the way of the transgressor, so that they shall meet him at every step, and harrow trendy, will very soon ask jour attention to the up his conscience, --- to keep duty clearly before him, cause of tracts, and will endeavor to lay the merits | 30 as to destroy his peace till he obeys. And yet, under such an appointment, and with such a charge, some called Christians, would fain think to do their inty and still have all men to speak well of them. Ves. and you may so and havise with them of a measare for the promotion of religion; they shall think it without awakening interest, and starting questions of gospel. They shall favor its adoption, and have high hopes of its success. And yet as soon as it begins to stir the latent enmity of the heart, and onmisjudged; they must be excused from acting. And thon which it has recently had to encounter. against the measure, and being produced, a so much n its support. What is the cause, and what the The Borman Mission reports severty individuals remedy! -- Let days speak, and the multitude of years

For the Boston Recorder. HOW TO MAKE SKEPTICS.

Mr. EDITOR. - A few weeks since, your corresadent, 'A Teachen,' related, under the line, How to make Skeptics,' an account of a young ed fown from leaven. To read the quart of their man who was made a skeptic through the neglect of religion. At the gates of this empire he Bible has, his teacher; whose negligence convinced the young man that "he the teacher hid not believe what he Not so the lengt. This lines entrance, and mucht loss leaching. To show that a leacher is not plone in his views with regard to the influence of unfluth-What a field? fulteachers, I send you the following extract from Look at it. Think of it. Suppose racts should a manuscript Subbath School document, written

It a letter to entrust the children to such as make If you wish to make your children beno reality in vital religion, commit Another correspondent on the Reserve, under late of Dec. 26, 1888, writes us. There are some hope-ful converts in Austinburgh and Jefferson. There on higher correspondent on the Reserve, under late of Dec. 26, 1888, writes us. There are some hope-ful converts in Austinburgh and Jefferson. There is on high vings, work faithfully and cheap, and cheap, and cheap and

We will append to this extract another which

AN APPEAL TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS. We wish none but pious, faithful teachers in our Rev. G. W. Perkins, to the Editor of the N. V.

Evengelist, dated Jan. 4, 1824, says of a Protracted Meeting:—

those who hear them. Yes, if Christians in America, the properties of the provided it, its superior of the provided it. It is superior of the provided in the sar of 50,000 Sandwich islanders and meeting the sar of 50,000 Sandwich islanders and meeting the sar of 50,000 Sandwich islanders and meeting the provided in the sar of 50,000 Sandwich islanders and meeting None ought to engage who will ica who pray for our success, have a word to say in the sar of 50,000 Sandwich Islanders you may say it now. The Tract press, like the power of a whispernow. The Tract press, like the power of a whispernog gollery whose with spans the schole earth, can committed to them, or if they had a love for many gollery whose with spans the schole earth, can comuis, they could not be unfaithful. and set as if he believed that souls may be thinks what it cost the Saviour to purchase salvation; eign distribution, more than half goes to our missions. That the Lord of glory left the realms of bliss, suferest and died on the cross to obtain red You will not—the spirit of Christ in your souls foroften prove it true. Oh if the teacher feit the same inviety for the salvation of these precious imp als as the Saviour, would the teachers meetings, sonis as the Saviour, would the leachers meetings, whether for instruction, or for consultation and prayer, ever witness his absence? Could be ever neglect regular and punctual attendance in the school? Would any opportunity to present divine truth before the minds of his pupils, and to impress the school, and use every means to gain their con idence, to convince them of an and to lead them to Would be not laker and pray, expecting es, every teacher ought to expect that the children vill be converted by means of his instructions. Let dence here is to make those attainments in knowledge and from the immediate presence of his Maker, where piety which may ultimately bless the world. It has been he had been pouring out his soul to God in prayer for their conversion, and his very presence will solize the minds of the children.

> measure as in the immediate presence of God Now let him talk with them of the simple truths of

the gospet, and they will produce their desired effect. The children will listen to them as coming

ent met with in the world by two erament his physical or creative power, by which he government by the posite pious characters, so far as there can both as in the world by two erament his physical or creative power, by which he support of the support of the proposite pious characters, so far as there can be not so prayed that their countenances is the case in most churches, among individuals, more in the physical or creative power, by which he support of the support of the case in most churches, among individuals, more in the physical or creative power, by which he support of the case in most churches, among individuals, more in the physical or creative power, by which he support of the case in most churches, among individuals, more in the physical or creative power, by which he support of the case in most churches, among individuals, more in the physical or creative power. sensions among us, yet there had been, as I suppose is the case in most churches, among individuals, more is the case in most churches, among individuals, more is the case in most churches, among individuals, more is the case in most churches, among individuals, more is the case in most churches, among individuals, more is the case in most churches, among individuals, more is the case in most churches, among individuals, more is the case in most churches, among individuals, more is the case in most churches, among individuals, more is the case in most churches, among individuals, more in the property of the secret, at times I wept for joy to see those individuals approaching each other as the metals of the cross to diffuse the knowledge acquired from they have been with God. Let the teacher pray and pray again for his pupils, and they will know it. Let him feel deeply for them, and they will feel for themselves. Let the teacher pray in times I wept for joy to see those individuals approaching the word of the Holy Ghost, brought to the moral influence of the Holy Ghost, brought to their conversion, and that hear upon the sinner through the word of God—while repentance.

Spirit which is the word of God—while repentance. he cannot cease till he sees them all converted, and his pupils will feel that they must seek their Saviour with their whole hearts. And there is much encouragement thus to labor and pray. Look at the promises of God's Huly word, They that seek me

carly shall find me.

Look at the notice which the Saviour while on the colony on James Richester took of children and the peculiar interest he feels for them. He says, suffer little children to be feels for them. He says, suffer little children to the toolony to the very then turned to the present sum come unto me. Look at the minds of children, so the turned to the present sum to the pres entitle of religious impressions; -look at facts, attimate connexion between Subbath Schools and there be duplicates of the same volume they will find some way connected with Sabbath Schools. Look of the blessings of Christia at the need there is of the labors of long lives devoted to God's service for the conversion of the world. And God, Christian friends, will find laborers in the rising generation; and in your classes too, if you

ROSTON RECORDER.

Saturday, Peb. 1, 1834.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. A friend writes from Vashington, under date of

" On Monday evening the Colonization Society made Esau to be at peace with Jacob, Abimelech ing was large and interesting. R. S. Finley, Rev. Breckenridge, Gerrit Smith, Bishon Meade, with him. Tremember too, as "Senex" quotes, Mr. Bacon and Mr. Frelinghuysen spoke. Mr. wee unto you, when all men shall speak well of Breckenridge made an excellent speech-frank ou." And further, "All that will live godly in bold, decided, perfectly plain on the subject of shavery and emancipation, calling things by their right I have seen often what " Senex" deplores. The names, trying them by the right principles, and exorld is full of Christians, (alsely (I am afraid) so pressing throughout what seemed to me correct called, who seem to have no idea of being religious opinions and feelings; while at the same time the spirit and manner were kind and Christian. Every ndeed, there is any religion merely in being perse- slaveholder ought to have heard it. The whole cuted; but I do think the "friendship of the world is character of the meeting was altogether more enti-clavery than I unticinated even as much so tion which Christians receive from preligious men, as I could desire. It ought to satisfy all the aboli-

The members of the society have had business imbibe his spirit, and follow in his footsteps; and as meetings every evening since-discussing principles, hey called the master of the house Beetzehub, how examining into the state of the Society and Colony,

We learn from this letter, and from other sour ces, that the financial concerns of the Society are in efficient measures, to enable it to up on successfully-that the Treasurer, who has thus fur served the sinners have liberty. They are not pressed contin- Society gratuitously, is hereafter to have a salary, and to be charged with additional duties and that other measures of which we are not yet distinctly informed, have been taken, to ensure more indicious it at the hands of Christians, and thank them, and and efficient innuagement in the different departcents of this great enterprise

The following more particular account of the annual meeting, is furnished by a correspondent of the V. V. Olwerver:-

The annual meeting of the was held last evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the use of which had, by a vote of that body, been granted for this purpose. The wenth-er was very authorable. Notwithstanding the arly hour, and both galleries filled to overflowin thair was taken, in the insence of the who is dangerously ill.) by Mr. J. C. Maryland, at a little before seven, and the assemble counter strife, of their thought suhat they have the present situation of the society, and the opposi-

this, when, in all reason, and revelation too, if this ary, and its interesting details were listened to with affect was not produced, it would be so much profound attention. It developes a state of affairs rants, and the venement attacks of the aboutionists

Your delegate, Mr. Finiey, made the opening speech. eating the Society from the charge of promoting

lowed by Bishop Meade, of Va Breckenridge, of Baitmore. Mr coming from the State Society of a stave-hold breach between the asontronists and the ers, and that the moment it should be put down, case to occupy that subora, the abouttoms would be upon them, unlest with all others in the country, and that it was, therefore, their tree policy to uping at Painsville, has been in ass. The work of the Lord many have submitted to Carist, mong whom are several of the in in the place.

In the place, the place of to interfere, or loach the relation between the and slave. The speech was well received many, and as much disapproved by some wine were present; and some bases margied in the plaunits, which followed.

Mr. Gerrit Santh delivered an eloquent and inpressive speech, in which, while he deprecated all interference by the Society in apposition to slavery, be denounced with equal carnesiness all activity of the Society to perpetuate or defend it. He lamenthad not been marked retiner to new them a population, Indiscensed rather to new them a population, Indiscensed rather to new them a visting on the necessity of greater pecuniary liberal ty in furtherance of the Society's designs; ty in furtherance of the Society impressive exam-forced his extratration by the very impressive exam-ple of his own subscription of fine thousand dollars. (Treater of which the following a copy-in five amount instalments.) This amount cement as to meet it entire, as the less means to was received with loud and commued plaudits; and when they had subsided, cards were circulated through the assembly for additional subscriptions, and the example, and the appeals to the conscience. and understanding, altogetiser, exerted such a power, that, before the meeting broke up, nine thousand five laundred dollars were subscribed to the Society's funds. (Of this amount Effot Gresson subscribed \$1,000, and good Chief Justice Marshall \$500. Walter Lowrie, Esq., the Secretary of the Senate, also gave \$500; and Matthew St. Char Glarke, late on of Philadelphia, on the set of Philadelphia, and Philadelphia, or the set of Philadelphia, and Philadelph serk of the House of Representatives, built that mag of January metant, it was seg-

Ethot Cresson addressed the audience in a neat he adverted with some feeling to the attempts in England to degrade the character of the Society and of our country generally; posiicted the report th Wilberforce had died an enemy to the Society and in demonstration that the attempt to miscepresent the designs of the Society to the British public had not fully succeeded, he referred to the formation of the British African Society, whose design was kinnife, or who are involved a price of the property of the British African Society, whose design was kinnife, or who are involved a price of the property of the second of The Rev. Mr. Bacon, of New-Haven, in a short carry the gospei nin all the world

ress, advocated the position that the means of he Society ought rather to be applied to the im- train provement of the colony, so as to render its pleasant and attractive residence, than in the mere transportation of new colonists. The colored people were to be drawn, not carried or sent to Mourovin.

The Rev. Dr. Spring opposed the misraken idea that the ciergy of the United States were becoming hostile to the Society and its interests; and adverted, in confirmation of this view, to the vote, passed Under the induces of these constitutions. unanimously by the last General Assembly of the aily large meeting of Sanday School of Philadelphia, held as before ment

Mr. Frelinghuysen alloded to ! He referred in the received with the liveliest deligi

LIBERAL BEQUESTS

andent writes from Be "I take the Sherty to forward rom the will of the late Hon. le Bernardston, Mass, who deceased the

After making provision for his thers of his connections, he gave

To the Mussichusetts Dam etv. 8500, to be paid in one year. ege \$500 to be paid in two years

Pathe Deacons of the Th al Church in Marthoro! Mass. in trust, a Parm in said Marthers he Gosnel in said church and societ

awn (estimated at \$1900) the m which is to be appropriated to the who may fall into sickness and distri st until it shall have accume \$20,000, then the annual interest ie appropriated to the support of the on Schools in said town

To the Octionar Congregation ardston the Meetinghouse where the se wanted as a place of returnes Likewise \$100, the annual interest gnended yearly, to procure the pres ion, in said Society, to vo portance of early mety and early

Also, to Z. C. Vewco heir associates a trust, about said Bernardston, on which has since by welling house and an Academyprincipal of said Academy, and is a and it is provided in said will, that the led towards the support of preaching the Dethodox Congregational Soc

Protracted Meetings in Buston, - The hurch has been open for religious vo to most week. The meetings lay, with the administration of he Lard he evening. There have been hires er large and attentive audien

A Four Days meeting was coname time at the Methodist change of

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS. - If. AM or the first of lanuary, when the lo all of beautiful volumes prepared eason, he reader happened o my pok, in our good city, for a comy at le for a New Year's cut, his visit , was probably frontless. We are sor andsome copies of Milton, other Ame orted, have been far fees common here dozen second and third inte puets ame. We rejoice at in attempt, vorthy of the enterprise and laste of Plear edition of Milton's Paetical Works ages up or a savie of excellence and bea ver squaned of the country. ems of Milton-the Italian, Latin. is well as the English, -with a well we he Poet, and Notes, original and sele concerniation. The enterprise description

loubtiess receive cordini and abundar

hear patrons, hat le las ound t recess lain consultons, to be named as one a

ead an extract of a letter section with the American Anti-S especie, liave, by their made varmi

To Ministers and Sabbath School A correspondent, Bying received is outest. It relates, it will be seen, o communication on our litet page, generally, to examine I and lake such race to it as the importance of the seem to require

ersion of the world-the late repr ry societies, and the ateiligence for

* We do not know a more decided and hearty opponent.

Resolved. That it be recommon

chers of this city of HUMILIATION day have p and obligations of

her's Instructions eecher's Instructions
ii: Truman, Smith & Co
ittle work came from the
he mature thoughts of
in this or any other cou
iil give it notoriety and
erits of the work; its ce
se of Christians; its come

ing of the Trustees

athan Cogswell, Pro Villiam Thompson, Pro

net Tyler, D. D. ha C. G. FINNEY.—The

nney, are informed the Monday 20th insta-yrna, Asia Minor, will the has been declining he able to be out in ple-ached for several wes Still it is believed depend on the effect w far Mr. Finney wil

es to be able to vis Mediterranean Sea: vear.

VOUTH'S CO. d Weekly, at the Office of the One Dollar a year—Six Coprents of No. 36.—7 Girl, (with a Picture.) Week .- Learning. No. 2. - The Nurser Little Edward and the Existence of E the smallest things .- Sabbath School. Sa llany. How to be Happ ook, the River, and the l. A little Grandson's Little Questions for litt of Autumn.

of Autumn.

TENTS OF NO. 37.—2

Girl.—Narrative. 1

ts from a School Journal,

.—Morality. Letters fi

bituary. Death of a Sallany. Presence of Mine

c Child. Female Tempes

Little Questions for Little Little Questions for bs. - Poetry. The U DEDICATION AND

be 5th of November, to k, Mass. was dedicate GHOST. An able and a by Rev. Mr. Fowler, of the next day, the Rev.
es, Vt. was installed over
ly, in the same place.
reductory prayer was offen
Wendell—Sermon by R. -text 2 Cor. 4: 5-Co anforth of Winchester, ip by Rev. Mr. Beckwitt

n and people, and cond n of Jamaica, Vt. e singing and other exerciate. — Com. Samuel H. Cox, D. D. elected professor of sa, in the Auburn Theole Rev. Mr. Adams, of Syracus

At Philadelphia on Tuesday ey was consecrate Sermon by Bishop NOTIO tacy,-I will thank you to

Fore IN AND PORTUGAL. at Havana pre the 27th Nove by the authorities there at the Court of Spain

Dome

atic relations between

CONGR ashington, Jan. 20. the Bank of the U. S. adop seembled at Fanueil Hall company the presentation is which he had intended to which these resolutions to which these resolutions he senate was crowded at of the House of Represe anxious to hear what the ding to report, Mr. Webst Ster's speech. The Bostos approbation and concurred ial distress, which he show of the distress, which he show of the distress, which he are the Deposites and the coad by relations formerly substand the U. States Bank; the to restore or not to restore of which these resolutions and the U. States Bank; it to restore or not to restore bility that with the present of long romain satisfied. Notice the state of long romain satisfied. Notice the state of long in case the deposites she that something must be Consent to abandon their says, which would be to says, which was submitted by y power than had been art times. Three projects which was submitted by y, for abolishing pages and the same says that the same says the same says that the same says that the same says the s or abolishing paper and could find few or no fri

that out of the question at that out of the question. he next was the re-charter in the bill passed by Congret the President would not as a new Bank, to be establishen. He was in favor of with such modifications we the jealousy, Fear, and a dividuals, and of the Govesion, he would adopt the the only means left of protection of the country, he would make ar the charter generally so patibly with the constitution. n. 21.—The effects of the between the House and t to-day. The House son bill making appropriations

and contingent expenses ained a proviso that no maintenance to tontingent fund of either is, &c. The nined a provisio that no montingent fund of either a, Ac. The object of the feature from patronizing a ring the purchase or public forms and the senate struck out the demand to adhere to the amond to adhere to the adherent to

23.—The deposite qui and Mr. Preston of South

EQUESTS. orward you a few items

Hon. Jon Good

he gave year, To Ambers Ca years.

Prinitarian Congregati Marlbero' (estim is to apply annua led orthodox min and society. dston, a Farm in

and distress, in said

my-called the G will, that the ne Il be annually an preaching the Go

Baston,-The Pine street religious worship du been three serm ences.

ist chapel in North Ben

when the bookstores w prepared expressly for the a copy of Milron, suits , his visit to Washington We are sorry to say it, either American or in mmon here than those of rate poets that we could attempt, in all respec

nd taste of the publi & Co.-to remedy this Poetical Works, just issue cellence and beauty m ountry. It contains all t with a well written Life iginal and selected, by d printing are worthy

Anti-Slavery S Lord of Dartmouth College intemperate journalists ary to publish ich led him to co plied with the use of doings of that society was used actory note to the Editor of it

he says: ist, of Dec. 28th, I have list tate, that that connection we hee shape which it now assure y upon the impression, distant was naked and obtained, in that the Society would assure which has been taken by a distant which has been taken by a distant.

Sabbath School Teacher ing received from a distinguis in the city of Philadelphia owing is a copy,-has reque e best means of accomplish will be seen, to the subject of st page. We would invite M School Societies, and Teach ice of the subject matter si

to Sunday School Teachers. School Monthly Concert of Pra-School Morthly Concer. which is was suggested, among or vance (by a large portion of day of special prayer fer the other late reports of various misses alligence from missionary lavast empire of China—and labor and the providence in relation of the contract of the contr

are not so look (at less in among those who are admin lived in domestic relations us abandon, for men and went the world. They are to be initiden of our land, and are us itsee from their earliest year, anday School Teachers are to advance or retard the control of the series and will be trained in the land in the desire to carry and in the desire to carry a legod will to the ends of the series considerations, at the carry and the series considerations, at the series considerations, at the series and will be series of the series of t

ichers of this city and elsewhere, so far as to observe the Second Monday of February to observe the Second Monday of February of Hemilds of his large auditory the most pleasing impressions of the day have particular reference to the pessand obligations of Sunday School Teachers, and obligations of Sunday School Teachers, as well as to his understanding. The audience in the gallerias were at one time, unable to withhold load tokens of their admiration. The Vice President promptly directed them to be cleared, but at the intercession of Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Webster, the offence was averlooked.

of the Trustees of the Theological Insti-

ng appointments were made.
Nettieton, Professor of Pastoral Theol-

et Tyler, D. D. has accepted his appoint-

Finney will proceed in his travels.

treatment Sen; and probably he will be sexpected that, if his life be return to this country during the N. Y. Evangelist.

No. 36 .- The Library. The Tem-

The Nursery. The Little Pet.-Re-The Little Pet .- Re-

Existence of Evil.—Morality. Preserve tallest things.—Obituary. Elizabeth R. ith School. Sabbath School Energy.—How to be Happy. The Drop of Water, River, and the Ocean. Reproof from the Grandson's Question. The Root of taestions for little Folks.—Poetry. The

Narrative. The Friends.—Learning. School Journal, No. 3.—Religion. The ality. Letters from Reformed Boys, No.

Death of a Sabbath School Scholar.

The Unchanged of the Tomb

of November, the New Meeting House

same place. prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Clag-

2 Cor. 4: 5-Consecrating prayer by Rev. of Winchester, N. H.-Right hand of fel-

and concluding prayer by Rev. Mr.

ed profossor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral se Auburn Theological Seminary.

Adams, of Syracuse, has declined the call to stor of a church in New Haven, Connecticut.

phia on Tuesday of last week, Rev. Dr

Foreign.

Portugal had been recalled

Domestic.

CONGRESS. Jan. 20.-Mr. Webster

utions treated. as crowded at a very early hour by mem

as consecrated (Episcopal) Bishop on by Bishop Doane of New-Jersey.

PORTUGAL .- The Spanish Packet No. 2,

na previous to the 10th ult. bringing Cadiz November. The Spanish Plenipotentiary

of encouraging the cause of Don Carlos, by to remain in Portugal, and to be recognized to authorities there. The Portuguese Charge to Court of Spain has also been notified that

ed at Fancei Hall, and took the opportunity y the presentation of the paper with the re-the had intended to make to-day on the sub-

and the consequent destruction of the

nerly subsisting between the Go

ites Bank; the necessity of a speedy de-

he citizens of Bos-

ATION AND INSTALLATION

ence of Mind in a Boy. The Monkey

and his Father. The Preserve of Evil.—Morality. Preserve

Extracts from a School

VOUTH'S COMPANION.

to visit the missionary stations

he Theological Institute.

Transa, Smith & Co.

Transa, Smith & Co.

work came from the press last week. It emwature thoughts of a mind which has few
his or any other country. The name of the
ive it notoriety and circulation; and the inof the work; its correspondence with the
Christians; its consolations for the tried souk;

the of remains niety; and its clear develon. hristians; its consolations for the state of true religion, will make it dear to too food, long after the venerable author shall be his fathers." In style and matter, the chis fathers." his fathers." In style and matter, the fathers of intelligence and refinement, it to minds of intelligence and refinement, be pleased to see a copy in every family be pleased to see a copy in every family Cincinnati Jour.

nes.

Jan. 24. Mr. Preston finished to day his eloquent and Jan. 24. Mr. Presion naised to day his eloquent and interesting speech on the Deposites. He attracted still more admiration and was even more powerful and felicitous to day than yesterday. He has certainly, by this effort established his reputation as a brilliant and fascinating

eaker. Mr. Forsyth took the floor and will speak on the other

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Extra Judicial Oaths.

The following bill has been the subject of warm debrin the House of Bepresentatives for several days. Sec. 1. That if any person shall hereafter administer to another any oath, affirmation, or obligation in the nature of an oath, not required nor authorized by law; or if any person shall hereafter voluntarily suffer any such oath, affirmation, or obligation in the nature of an oath to be administered to him or her, or shall voluntarily take any Finner.—The numerous friends of the informed that he sailed from this ay 90th instant, in the Brig Padang, is a Minor, with a favorable wind, been declining for several months, to be out in pleasant weather he has for several weeks. His arduous latany years have much affected his

such oath, affirmation, or obligation in the nature of ac oath; every person, so offending, shall forfeit the sum o dollars to be recovered by indictment to the use dollars to be recovered by indictment to the use of the Commonwealth, or by an action of debt to the use of the person sueing for the same. And in the examination of a complaint before a Grand Jury, or a Justice of the peace, concerning the offences aforesaid, and in the trial of an indictment or action therefore, against the person alleged to have administered such oath, affirmation, or obligation, the person, to whom the same was administered, shall be a competent witness, and compelable to testify; and in such examination, and trial against the person. and in such exemination and trial, against the person leged to have suffered such oath: to be administered to him or her, the tion to be administered to him or her, the person who administered the same, shall be a competent witness and compelable to testify. Provided always, that such persons are not otherwise incompetent to testify. Provided also, that the testimony of such persons, when given on an examination or trial as aforesaid, shall not be allowed to be used as evidence against them in any other examination or trial wherein they may be defendents. Provided furthermore, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any oath, affirmation, or affidavit, administered or taken for the establishment of the claim of individuals or corporations, if the same shall be administered. administered or taken for the establishment of the claim of individuals or corporations, if the same shall be administered without intentional secresy, by a person duly authorised by law to administer oaths; or to abridge the powers of any magistrate in the discharge of his official duty. Sec. 2. That in all prosecutions and actions for the violation of this act, it shall not be necessary in the indictment or declaration to set forth the form or tenor of the oath affirmation or declaration aforesaid, supposed to have been administered or taken but the indicturent or declaration.

ion, or declaration has been ad-Female Temper. The Creation of Wothe person indicted or sund contrary to the form y the person indicted or sucd, contrary his statute, setting forth the time and j where the same was administered or take The debate commenced on Monday.

The subject is of so general interest that we make such atracts as our limits will admit, from a sketch of the de bate in the Daily Advertiser:

Mr. Ruggles said, he wished to know whether the re-tetition of Masonic o aths induced the gentleman to offer its proposition. Serious evils had arisen from the ad-ministration of these oaths; there were very many petitions in opposition to them on the table of the House. He thought that the bill should be explicit in its enactments. He therefore moved, that it be amended by adding the He therefore moved, that it be amended by adding the words "Masonic or other," before the words oath, &c. wherever they occurred. Mr. R. proceeded to say, that he wished to call the attention of the House to the Memorial of the Grand Lodge.—This Memorial concluded with a distinct statement that the Grand Lodge did not intend to divest itself of any of the attributes of Masonry. These attributes were guarded by the drawn sword; they were wholly screened from public view. The memorialists also charged the Antimasons with scandalous accusations against them. Committees had been appointed to investigate these matters; if they find that all is well, they would so report. The bill ought to go to the very point in controversy.

Mr. Allen of Worcester, thought it incumbent on him Mr. Allen of Worcester, thought it incumbent on him to make a few remarks. He agreed that it was desirable, that the institution of Masonry should perish—though he did not doubt, that a great many men of sense and good feeling had been its members. This fact should be re-membered. Public sentiment was not enlightened on the membered. Public sentiment was not enlightened on the subject until recently: those very men would now concur in advocating the passage of a law which should render the oaths of the society illegal. Such was the state of sentiment. Did not the bill before the House reach those oaths? It certainly did. If the gentleman were correct in his positions, it completely covered the whole subject. There was no need of a different law, to prevent every instance of similar abuse. One comprehensive statute instance of similar abuse. One comprehensive statute might remove the whole evil. The amendment only went to specify one of its forms. Mr. A. himself desired the to specify one of its forms. Mr. A himself desired the abolition of Masonic oaths; and he thought this bill presented the most effectual means of effecting it. If the bill were defective in this particular, it was easy to amend it: but there was no doubt that the bill was as complete without this amendment as it would be with it. The amendment indeed would rather diminish, than increase its effect. It was better also, that such a bill should pass with unanimity. While it met the case, and covered the whole ground, it ought not to be made to wound the feelings of Masons, the great body of whom were intelligent and pure. Those gentlemen, who only wished to get rid of the evils of Masonry, would, he doubted not, be content with the passage of the bill. If any wished to press this question much further they would find themselves unsupported by the sentiment of the people. The gentleman had alluded to the memorial of the Grand Lodge. It was the work of a few. He believed it did not express

was crowded at a very early hour by mem-louse of Representatives, and others who to hear what the compromise was, which, eport, Mr. Webster was to indicate in his re-following were the principal topics of Mr. ech. The Boston resolutions, which had his tion and concurrence; the extent of the Corm-s, which lie showed was very great; the stress, which he believed to be the Remo-paties and the consequent

occasions. He sincerely regretted to hear the gentleman say, that Masonic oaths were inconsistent with the allegiance due to government. There was no foundation for . States Bank; the necessity of a speedy de-eor not to restore the Deposites; and the im-twith the present state of things the country nain satisfied. Next he came to the condition e the deposites should not be restored, and in-nething must be done, as the people would to abandon their power over the public ich would be to give to the President more than had been given to assessed.

When the question on the adoption of the amendment was taken, it was rejected, 171 rising in favor of, and 172

On Tuesday the debate was resumed.

On Tuesday the debate was resumed.

Mr. Palmer of N.B. stated, that having voted in the negative on the amendment proposed by Mr. Ruggles, he should move a reconsideration of that vote, because he should move a reconsideration of that vote, because he had been consideration of the passage of the bill to a third reading, the House adjourned. Mr. Palmer of N.B. states, that the possed by Mr. Ruggles, he had seen in the Masonic Mirror a statement, that the bill, as reported by Mr. Ruggles, he had seen in the Masonic Mirror a statement, that the bill, as reported by Mr. Ruggles, he had seen in the Masonic Mirror a statement, that the bill, as reported by Mr. Ruggles, it is a submitted by Mr. Rives of Virginia on the motion for reconsideration of that vote, because he had seen in the Masonic Mirror a statement, that the bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, would not touch find few or no friends, as it was wholly under the property seed; and the question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Cobb be did at first.

Mr. Palmer of N.B. states, that naving Mr. Ruggles, he should move a reconsideration of that vote, because he had seen in the Masonic Mirror a statement, that the bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, would not touch the question for reconsistent on the find few or no friends, as it was wholly under the property seed; and the question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Cobb be shad seen in the Masonic Mirror a statement, that the bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, would not touch and the policy of St. Mr Lucas observed, that some parts of the bill to a third reading, the House adjourned.

As the bill now stands, the amendment of Mr. Cobb be shill now stands, the amendment of Mr. Cobb be shill now at a statement of Mr. Ruggles, it applies to unlawful caths, generally, as it did at first.

Of Thursday, the Bill, in this form, passed to a third reading, the House adjourned.

As the bill now at and the spirit of liberalty which, it appears from the foregoing respondent with the conditions, and on the spirit of liberalty which, it appears from the foregoing respondent to a third reading, the House adjourned.

As the bill now at and the spirit of liberalty which, it appears from the foregoing responds what the conditions, and others are promited being on the passage of the bill to a third reading, the House adjourned.

As the motion. He doubted whether it did not contravene abloury, fear, and apprehensions of the States, and of the Government. If left to his own would adopt the Charter of 1832; but as it means left of protecting the business interests, he would make such modifications as would arter generally acceptable, if it could be done with the constitution and other great principle. The constitution and other great principles of the provision of the tentral provision, that the tenor of the oath need testify: and the provision, that the tenor of the oath need testify: and the provision, that the tenor of the oath need testify: and the provision, that the tenor of the oath need testify: and the provision, that the tenor of the oath need testify: and the provision, that the tenor of the oath need to be set forth in the indictment, appeared be described to the set of the tenor of the oath need to be set forth in the indictment, appeared be described to him. Mr. Austin also thought the bill imperfect.—There was a variety of oaths, which were castourary and the provision. with the constitution and other great principal with the difference, in party charteen the House and Senate, were first practicalisty. The House some time ago, passed the annaking appropriations for the pay of the member in the provision of the two Houses; and it aprovised that no money should be paid out of gent fand of either House for the parchase of the provision was to prevent a from patronizing any opposition printers, by the purchase of publication of books for its use. The object of the provision was to prevent a struck out the restriction. The House, by the purchase or publication of books for its use. Signify, refused to concer in the amendment of the Today, the Senate, by a decisive vote, declaser's proposition is favorably received in Contact the contact of the surface of the surface

Mr. Allen proposed the amendments he had suggested,

and spoke till about 2 o'clock without concluding.—He out minded universal and untiring attention, and left upon the minds of his large auditory the most pleasing impressions in regard to his moral feolings and qualities, as well as to his understanding. The audience in the galleries were at one time, unable to withhold loud tokens of their and to be cleared, but at the intercession of Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Webster, the offence was overlooked.

I now learn that the Government Directors of the United States Bank have been re-nominated and are object to by the Senate. Their nomination has not yet been decided upon, but it is not probable that it will be assented to. Mr. Huntington, of Conn. commenced, but did not findered upon, but it is not probable that it will be assented to. Mr. Huntington, of Conn. commenced, but did not findered upon, but it is not probable that it will be assented to all decided upon, but it is not probable that it will be assented to by the Senate. Their nomination has not yet been decided upon, but it is not probable that it will be assented to. Mr. Huntington, of Conn. commenced, but did not findered to be the subject. I make an able argument, but had few listeners. The House an able argument, but had few listeners. The House an it is not probable to the subject,—unequivocal indications of which they gave to day. Notwithstanding the ability of the Speaker, the number of members in their acts during the two hours occupied by Mr. Huntington, averaged only 48; for I counted them at several different times.

Mr. Allen proposed the smeadached, which were severally adopted.

Mr. Ruggles said, that it had been remarked by the element of the memorialists, on the subject of the hand not done it in reference to masonic on the emorialists, on the subject in the hand not done it in reference to masonic on the though the subject in the value of the subject in the subject in making a fall inquiry into the subject in the value of the subject in the hand not done it in reference to masonic on the subj was negatived, and the motion to lay the bill on the tab

was rejected.

The question being on the passage of the bill to a third reading, Mr. Ailen moved, that the blank in the bill be filled with \$50. The motion was adopted. Mr. Ruggles commented in an ironical strain on the amount. On motion of Mr. Metcalf, the vote was reconsidered, and the amount of the penalty fixed, so as not to exceed \$200, nor be less than \$5. On motion of Mr. McKay, it was ordered, that when the question but also not the passage of dered, that when the question but also not the passage of dered, that when the question be taken on the passage of the bill to a third reading, it be taken by yeas and nays. Mr. Whipple of Cambridge, had changed the determination to which he yesterday arrived, to vote in favor of the bill The bill had been admitted to be sufficiently comprehen The bill had been admitted to be sufficiently comprehensive to extend to every thing required; and notwithstanding this admission, it had been so amended as to aim its provisions at a particular association, the members of which were, to say the least, not less honest or estimable than any of those who opposed them. He should therefore vote against it. Before the question was taken, on motion of Mr. Gray, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday the Advancement

On Wednesday the debate went on. Mr. Clark of Walpole said, that he was in favor of the Mr. Clark of Walpole said, that he was in favor of the original bill, but the introduction of the torm "Masonic" had induced him to change his determination. He did not wish to advocate masonry or antianasonry; but the bill was now a party one; he therefore moved to amend it, by inserting the word "Antimasonic" after the word masonic. There were members of the Antimasonic party who had taken oaths, quite as strong as any Masonic ones, to procure the abolition of Masonry. Mr. Hilliard hoped, that the amendment would not prevail. He was in favor of the bill, before the introduction of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Troy. All penal laws were general in their nature, as they ought to be; this was deposed by the gentleman from Troy. All penal laws were general in their nature, as they ought to be; this was designed to be personal in its application. He was surprised at the course of the gentleman from Troy; he (Mr. R.) had been solicitous for the adoption of the amendment; when it was adopted, he wished it to lie ou the table. Mr. Buffum, of Lynn, wished to know whether the mover designed to assert, that there were such things as Antimasonic oaths? Mr. Clark said, that a member of the Legislature had declared, that he had taken an oath, as strong as that of Hannibal, to put down Masonry. (The Chair said that personalities must be avoided.) Mr. Ruggles said, that he had no objection to the amendment, but would move that the question be taken by yeas and nays. The motion was rejected. The amendment was then adopted. Mr. Gray of Boston observed, that the bill had been amended in an important particular. As the bill stood till yesterday, he was inclined to vote for it. It presupposed no guilt any where; it simply said, that if improper oaths were any where administered, such should be the punishment. He did not vote for the amendment of this morning, but was not sorry that it was adopted. But the true principle was, that all these provisions should be general. The reason why he should vote against the hill, was that it had ceased to be general, as was that of Vermont, perhaps of other States. He thought the tendency of the bill would not be to produce tranquility. Mr. G. had no partiality for Masonry—he bened it would dis was that it had ceased to be general, as was that of Vermont, perhaps of other States. He thought the tendency of the bill would not be to produce tranquility. Mr. G. had no partiality for Masonry—he hoped it would die—but he did not believe that this bill would necelerate its dissolution. Mr. Allen considered the amendment quite unagcessary, and in some respects objectionable; but he hoped they would not prevent gentlemen from voting in favor of the bill. There was still room for the amendment of it in other states. The gentlemen was in proximate the states.

favor of the bill. There was still room for the amendment of it in other stages. The gentleman was in error in believing, that the bill would not produce tranquility: he believed that he spoke upon authority, when he said, that in his section of the country it would have that effect.

Mr. Hoyt said his object was to suppress Masonic oaths. The question was now presented, "What is Masonry?" He regretted that the Committee on the Memorials had not reported; but he would endeavor to express his own views on the subject of Masonry. (Mr. Lucas inquired whether the bill was not a general one. The Chair observed, that the provisions of the bill had been rendered special. The discussion must be confined to the question pecial. The discussion must be confined to the question f Masonic oaths.) Such, Mr. H. said, was his intention. of Masonic oaths.) Such, Mr. H. said, was his intention. Mr. H. then would read what purported to be the oaths administered on taking the several degrees of Masonry, as given on the authority of Henry D. Ward, Rev. Moses Thatcher, and a number of other respectable names. He had not heard any Mason deny, that such oaths were administered. It was not denied by the twelve hundred. They merely said, that there was nothing in the oaths, hostile to government or good morals. Why did they not deny explicitly, if they could, that those oaths were administered? They interfered directly with the administration of justice. They were considered sacredly binding: such was the fact in the proceedings in the case of Morgan. Mr. Russell then moved, that the bill lie on the table till Wednesday of next week. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Sationstail thought the bill in its present form undignified;—he might say unprecedented. It would have a tendency to fix an unnecessary stigma on many respectable persons; and this was to be regretted. In the form in which the bill was originally introduced, he approved it. But its very title was now defective; it alluded to Masonic, Antimasonic and other unlawful oaths; whereas it was this very bill which rendered them illegal. The bill in its general form, would mayer every desirable purson. this very bill which rendered them illegal. The bill in its general form, would answer every desirable purpose. Why then should the amendment be retained? Masonry was now a very different thing from what it was two years ago. Lodges were dissolving; the Grand Lodge was surrendering its charter: there were no longer any secrets in Masonry. The oaths undoubtedly ought not to be administered; but was it wise or proper to pass a bill needlesswounding the feelings of those who are respected by

intered; but was it wise or proper to pass a bill needless-wounding the feelings of those who are respected by all, when another would effect the purpose just as well? Mr. Cobb of Malden, here inquired, whether in another stage of the bill, it would be in order to strike out the two amendments already inserted? The Chair decided, that it would be in order to strike them out in the present stage. Mr. C. then made that motion. It was obvious, he said, to every one, that Masonic naths were unanthoristage. Mr. C. then made that motion. he said, to every one, that Masonic oaths man had alluded to the memorial of the Grand Lodge. It was the work of a few. He believed it did not express the feelings and wishes of the great body of Masons.

Mr. Lincoln of Boston had the misfortune to differ with the gentleman who had just spoken. It was well known and it was a subject of complaint, that oaths were administered on the admission of members to the Masonic fraternity. Why not then guard against the specific evil complained of?

Mr. Hilliard was not disposed to enter into the general discussion. He regretted to see the amendment; but he was prepared to meet it. The present subject related to oaths merely; when the other, that of the proceedings of the Lodge came up, he would meet that also. He was himself opposed to the administrations of oaths on trivial occasions. He sincerely regretted to hear the gentleman from Pittsfield, he would say, that the administrations of atts on trivial occasions. He sincerely regretted to hear the gentleman from Pittsfield, he would say, that the Antimasonic members desired nothing but a full investiga-

to the gentleman from Pittsfield, he would say, that the Antimasonic members desired nothing but a full investigation. They had received unmeasured slander and abuse for it. Could gentlemen expect that by making an arrangement with those who had taken these oarhs, they could satisfy the public?—Nothing but a full investigation would satisfy them. There was a perfect understanding that the whole subject was to be ended, if this bill were to nass, with the amendment.

pass, with the amendment.

When Mr. R. concluded his remarks, the question being

penses;—of Thomas B. Fox and others, of Newbury, praying for an alteration of the laws, touching the sale of ardent spirits—of Josiah Whitman and others, for the establishment of a Savings Institution in Wellfleet;—of John Eddy and others, for incorporation of an Insurance Company;—of Francis J. Oliver and others, for incorporation as the Boston and Bangor Steam Boat Association;—of the Stockholders of the Cambridge Bank, for a reduction of their capital;—of Marcus Morton and others, officers of the Bristol County Agricultural Society, requesting that the law of Feb. 20, 1819, should be perpetuated;—of the Rev. Phineas Fish, a Missionary in the plantation of the law of Feb. 20, 1819, should be perpetuated;—of the Rev. Phineas Fish, a Missionary in the plantation of Marshpee, and the petition of sundry Indians in said plantation, praying for a continuance of his privileges and religious instructions among them. Also, a remonstrance of sundry of the Marshpee Indians, against the petition of others of that tribe, heretofore presented—of Miron Wright and others. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Society in Dorchester, for incorporation,—of Paschal Abbot and 50 others, inhabitants of Andover, Reading and Wilmington, for a revision of the laws concerning Parishes, &c.;—of Joshua Easton and others, of North Bridgewater, for incorporation as the "Wilberforce Manufacturing and Manual Labor School Company;"—of Isabella Homes and others, for incorporation as the Female Society of Manual Labor School Company;"—of Isabella Homes and others, for incorporation as the Female Society of Boston and visinity for promoting Christianity among the for banking purposes in Boston;—and of Abel Bowen and

others, for incorporation as the Boston Society of Artists; —of Henry Gardner and 21 others, for incorporation as the Fall River Mill Pond Road and Ferry Company, with authority to construct a road and establish a ferry;—of Isaac Davis and 40 others, for incorporation of an Academy by the name of the Worcester Manual Labor High School;—of Fit Clarke and 51 others, for the establishment of Manual Labor Schools in this State;—of Jabez R. Gott and 34 others, of Dorchester, for a repeal of all laws authorizing the sale of ardent spirits;—of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, praying for a renewal of the act for the encouragement of Agriculture and Manualactures;—a large number of memorials on the subject of Freemasonry.

Freemasonry.

Of Thomas C. Foster and others, for a Savings Institu tion in Andover;—of John Gott and others, for a Savin lishment of a Bank at Sandy Bay. Business referred to Committees.

Business referred to Committees.

The committee on the License Laws to inquire into the expediency of repealing all acts heretofore existing on the subject of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits.

A Select Committee to inquire if any instances have occurred in any Bank or Banks in this Commonwealth, in which they have, by any direct or indirect operations, received more than the rate of interest prescribed by law; or have, in any way or manner, infringed any act or acts regulating banks and banking: also, to examine such acts, and if they judge expedient, to report such alterations as may be necessary more effectually to protect the interests of the public;—and that such committee further consider the expediency of so far amending and revising the existing laws against usury, as more effectually to protect the public against the practice, with liberty, in each case, to report by bill or otherwise—and if by bill in either or both cases, that they insert a clause providing for its going into operation at such future time as they shall deem the public interest to require.

A Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of

operation at such future time as they shall deem the public interest to require.

A Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of an expression of opinion by this General Court, upon the subject of the removal of deposits of public money from the custody of the Bank of the United States.

So much of the Governor's Message as relates to Imprisonment for Debt, committed to the Committee on Probste and Chancery, with instructions to report a bill for the amendment of the existing laws of Debtor and Creditor, in such a way as, without endangering the just claims of any one, may afford a more complete security for the personal security of the citizens.

Committee on the judiciary to inquire whether some provision may not be made by law to prevent fraud in assignments by insolvent debtors, for the benefit of creditors.

ignments by insolvent debtors, for the benefit of creditors.

Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency making additional provisions to the act providing fo for the organization of meetings, and for the pay of School

Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of giving the owner or owners of land flowed by any mill dam, a lien upon the mill dam, mill, and all mill privileges, for the damages, whether yearly, or in gross, that may be awarded him or them by the verdict of a jury, agreeable to the provisions of an act in addition to the several acts for the support and regulation of mills, and also for the taxable costs incurred in the prosecution of any complaint for flowing, as the same shall be allowed. any complaint for flowing, as the same shall be allowed by the judgment of court and also into the expediency of

by the judgment of court "and also into the expediency of so altering the second section of said act, as to take away the action of debt therein provided, in cases where the mill owner chooses to abandon, and does abandon, his right and privilege of flowing.

Committee on Education to inquire what alteration, if any, should be made in relation to taxing property for the purpose of erecting and supporting school houses in the several school districts of this Commonwealth; and whather some additional law is not required for taxing manufacturing corporations, and particularly where the manufacturing corporations, and particularly where the

Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the train of the assertions made in the memorial of the Grand Lodge, concerning the petitioners for an investigation of the proceedings of the said Grand Lodge.

A Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending and embodying the laws relating to the solemnication.

amending and embod nization of Marriage.

Rills, Se. Reported.

To incorporate the Female Auxiliary Bible Society of Boston and vicinity—in addition to an act to provide for the instruction of youth—to reduce the salaries of governto fix the salaries as follows: Governor \$2500: Lis Governor \$400: Treasurer \$2500: Secretary \$3300: jutant General \$2000: Attorney General \$1500: Reper of decisions \$500: Military store keeper \$700. compensation of the four last officers is to be in full their services and clerical assistance.]—To incorporate Egremont Congregational Society, and the First Bap Speciety in Adaptary to present the collection.

UNITED STATES MINT .- The coinage at this instit tion last year, amounts to \$3,765,710; comprising \$978,-550 in gold coins, \$2,759,000 in silver, \$28,160 in copper, and consisting of 10,200,700. Quarter

Quarter do Half Dimes 154,000

Committee on Religious Corporations, made a repo companied by an act, which they recommend to be passed by the General Assembly, of the following sub-

The first Section provides that no religious corporation shall impose any tax upon any pews in any Meeting-house in this state, for any other purpose than that of keeping the house in suitable repair, and to pay the insur-

ance on the same.

Section 2. That all devices to religious corporations, societies, or from, or to any persons for their benefit, shall be utterly void.

Section 3. That such corporations shall take no gift or

grant from any person unless by deed duly made and ex-ecated in the form of law one year at least before the death of the donor; all others are declared void. Section 4. That all pastors shall be chosen by the le-

death of the donor; all others are decrared void.

Section 4. That all pastors shall be chosen by the legal voters of such corporations only.

Section 5. That no church, as such, shall take or hold any estate whatever.

Section 6. That no religious corporation shall hold any

greater amount of property than \$20,000 value of personal, \$10,000 of real estate, exclusive of their house of worship and the lot on which it stands.

most parts of the world there is no need of legislative provision to dam up the flow of charity. That is effectually done by the operation of selfishness. But if any community finds its members so propense to alms giving, and to good deeds, that there is danger men will let their families suffer on account of their charities, it is well to provide against the evil in season, and arrest this excess of liberality by the strong arm of Isw. Or if any one finds this propensity so strong in his own bosom that it needs to be checked by force, he would do well to move, if not for a general law on the subject, at least for a law to operate in his individual case. Perhaps the latter would be preferable—for then those who are disposed to give only as duty and good sense require, could do it it without the painful reflection, for a year afterwards, that the law might undo one of the best acts of their lives. night undo one of the best acts of their lives [Ct. Observer.

FRAUDS IN THE SPIRIT TRADE .- The following circular appears in the New York Papers. The investi-gation proposed is not less needed in Massachusetts:—

To the Citizens of the State of New York. Recent publications have been made relative to the enormous frauds committed on the public in the wine and spirit trade; not a single contradiction or counter statement has to our knowledge yet been offered to the public. We are, therefore, authorised in believing that these statements are to a considerable extent, if not entirely, founded in truth. We are unfavorable to certain kinds of legislation to premote summerance, but are in favor of that levis.

id to exist) in the wine, spirit, an publicity to the same.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, JOHN SAVAGE,
J. SOUTHERLAND,
ABM. VAN VECHTEN,
A SALVAND A. SPENCER, GIDEON HAWLEY, JAMES KING

TEMPERANCE PREMIUM.—Several months since the TEMPERANCE PREMIUM.—Several months since the N. Y. State Temperance Society, offered a premium of one Thousand Copies of the Temperance Recorder, for one year, for the Essay which should be written and forwarded to the Executive Committee of that Society, by the first day of January 1834, on the subject of Temperance as connected with Political Economy. We understand that this premium has been awarded to nn essay written by the Hon. Mark Doolittle of Belchertown, and that the whole number of Recorders thus awarded will be used in gratuitous distribution.

[Mercantile Jour.

for obscene and blasphemous publications, occupied the Muncipal Court during the greater part of last week. Only the part of the Government. Mr. Dunlap occupied three days in the argument for the defence. The jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, and on Saturday Mr. Kneeland wa ced to imprisonment in the common juil 3 months give sureties to keep the peace two years. He ha led to the Supreme Court.

Miscellaneous Items.

At the late meeting of the Overseers, Mr. Pierce was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philoso-phy; Mr. Felton, Elliott Prof. of Greek; Mr. W. G. Elliott, Instructor in Hebrew; Mr. D. Treadwell of this city, Rumford Professor; Simeon Greenleaf of Portland, Royal Professor of Law, in Harvard University.

The following are officers of the Howard Benevolent ociety, for the year 1834:
Charles Tappan, President—Moses Grant, Treasurer—

. R. Marvin, Secretary. Standing Committee—John Mead, 1, Tileston st—Fredick Gould, 88, Commercial st—Lewis Jones, 36, Union—S. G. Shipley, 1, N. Federal Court, Union st—Julius ent Place-Beni Re A. Paimer, 3, Crescent Place—Benj. Bennett, 1, Pinck-ney st—Frederick T. Gray—George Vinton, 18, Kilby st —Ambrose Seaton, 9°, Parchase st—Daniel T. Coit, 12, High st—Calvin Whiting, 22, Fayette st—Thomas W. Haskins, 7, Union st—Wm. R. Lovejoy, 11, Commercial st—James W. Gates, 42, India st—Alvan Simonds, South

The Charlestown Agrees save: 11 The subject of an The Charlestown Aurora says:—"The subject of aning this town to the city of Boston, (with her consent, course,) is exciting a good deal of attention among our zens, and we learn meets with general favor. Papers in circulation for the signatures of the citizens, and it expected that a public meeting will soon be called to midder the subject."

Major General Capen of the first, and Major Gen leard of the sixth Divisions of the Militia, have to onorably discharged.

Great excitement exists in the town of Dunbarton, (N. Great excitement exists in the town of Dunbarton, (N. H.) in consequence of the disclosures of a little girl, whose father left that place for Concord, some months since, and was never seen afterwards. The girl, who is about eight years old, says he was murdered by her grandfather, whose name is Hemphill, and her mother, when he returned from Concord—he being a son-in-law of Hemphill's and residing in the same house.

Miss Martineau proposes shortly to visit this country, is company with some of our citizens now abroad.

The deaths in New York last year were 5.746; by The deaths in New York last year were 5,746; by consumption, 1251, or between a fourth and fill of the whole; convulsions, 510; dropsy in the head, 305; trauned, 114; scarlet fever, 179; intemperance, 76; old ige, 107; small pox, 23; suicide, 30; whooping cough, 105; males, 3137; females, 2609; over 90, 20; over 100, 5; the greatest number of deaths, again, in July. A meeting was held in the borough of Pottsville, Pa. o

A new auxiliary in the education of youth has appeared in Cincianuti, Ohio, bearing the title of the "The CHILD'S NEWSPAPER," which is beautifully executed and well filled with interesting articles for children.

The Young Men's Temperance Society, in Framingvery family in that town for one year with a copy of the nonthly "Temperance Journal."

The last number of the National Preacher contains two sermons, appropriate to the close of the year, from the text." What is your life!" One is by President Humphrey, of Amherst College,—the other by Rev. Mr. Nevins, of

of Leonis, Hazard & Co. at Manchester, Connecticut, viz. the Cracking Works and Dry House, were blown up on the 20th ult. by which accident six men were killed. The Small Pox rages at Manayunk, Pa. There have seen 20 deaths, and 70 are now sick. The citizens have seld a public meeting on the subject.

heid a public meeting on the subject.

The present Messenger to the Governor and Council (Mr. Manning, of the late firm of Manning & Loring,) was ormerly a printer in this city, and His Honor Lieut. Gov. Armstrong, was his apprentice and served his time out in its employ. He relinquished his business here and went the Manning of the M to Worcester, where he printed and published the Worce ter Spy, then edited by His Excellency Governor Davis.

The Supreme Court of New York was occupied on Saturday last, from 10 in the morning till 10 in the evening, in a case of Seduction, in which there was great interest manifested. The parties were Burwell Betts, of Musquito Cove, L. I. vs. Oliver Coles, of the same place. The victim was plaintiff's daughter. The Jury returned a verdict for the whole amount sued for, viz: §10,000.

The value of the mackerel inspected in this Common

A bill for the suppression of Lotteries has passed the Virginia House of Delegates without opposition

The deaths in New Orleans, from October 1832 to last October were about 12000. The number of regular in-habitants is less than 60,000-seo that the mortality dur-ing the year stated was upwards of twenty per cent. The 3d of February is assigned for the choice of a Rep-

resentative to Congress in the district recently represented by John Davis. Over 300 respectable citizens of Philadelphia, headed

by Matthew Carey, have called a public meeting to take into consideration the most advisable means for remedying the evils and mischiefs arising from FANCY FAIRS. The bill for incorporating, and endowing the Institution of the city or Philadelphia for educating the blind, has passed the Legislature of this State, and requires only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The grant is \$10,000 in hand; \$9,000 per annum for six years, for the education of indigent pupils, and \$10,000 after the Institution shall itself have raised \$20,000.

[Phil. Herald.

The Dedham Advertiser states that in Walpole, Mass.

The Dedham Advertiser states that in Walpole, Mass., with 1500 inhabitants, 12 persons died during the last year, whose ages averaged eighty years: and 8 whose aggregate years amounted to six hundred and sixty, giving an average of EIGHTY-TWO YEARS AND A HALF. Two persons are still living in that town, at the advanced ages of 93 and 99.

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Joshua Gill, to Miss Elizabeth Oliver-Mr. Jenj. C. Beals, to Miss Sarah Kinbury-Mr. James Rutledge, to diss Harriet Jones-Mr. Charles D. Bond, to Miss Sarah Ann tgr.
In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. John Townsend, to iss June Matilids Townsend.—Mr. James R. Norris, to Miss Sahl L. Temple, all of Borchester.
In Cambridgeourt, Mr. Stephen Atwood, to Miss Edizabeth M.

ord, both of this city. In Bedham, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lamson, r. Robert Ridgley of Medford, to Miss Ann Jackman of Ded-

ham.
In Plymouth, Mr. Nathaniel Brown of Boston, to Miss Mary,
youtgest daughter of Capt. Bartlett.
In New Bedford, Mr. Daniel Ricketson, to Miss Louiss Sampton.—In Beverly, Mr. Andrew Cleaves, to Miss Sally Pert.

Deaths.

Deaths.

In this city, Mrs. Susannah Fay, formerly of Mariboro', 77—
Miss Mary O. Bailey, 16—John Bartlett, 33—Francis Roach, 23—
Catharine Toban, 25—Fanny Shakeshaft, 67—Elizabeth Godfrey, 31—Sargent Sanith, 32—Josephic Angusta Watera, 37—
James Jackman, 36—Henry Thompson, 43—Betsey Wier, 36—
Jame Gragz, 63—of consemption, Mrs. Louisa Null, 42—very suddenly, Henry R. son of Sannel Chadwick, of Sunderland, Vt. 15—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Issac Loring, 50.

In Lexington, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Win. Grover, 35.
In Salem, Mrs. Tabitha, widow of the late Cap. John Melville, 31; a child of Mr. Calvin Nusre, death was occasioned by the shin of a chestnut, which stock in the child's three 1 and chukelit, In Harvard, 24th inst. Julia Ann, daughter of Mr. Eara Weinberge, 25.

arbee, 25.

In Weymouth, Sept. Inst. Mr. A. Burrill, 60.
In New Beditord, on the 14th inst. Sarah Reed, daughter of Dea. Frederick Reed, 35 years, after a long illness which she bore with Christian patience and resignation to the drivine will, and died in hope of a biessed immortality.

In Salem, Mrs. Eunice Morgas, 21. Also, a young man named Winslow, of Newburyport, in the employment of Mr. Laksman,

was carrying home a sharp axe in his hand, and is suppo-sed to have fallen upon its edge. The main artery of the thigh was separated, from which wound he bled to death red in the road where he fell 24 hours before his lifeless body was discovered. He has left a wife

In Winchendon, widow Mary Whitney, 82.

In Winchendon, widow Mary Whitney, 82.
In Gardener, widow Susanna Gates, 81.
In New Braintree, widow Bershebe White, 86.
In Westbrook, Me. Hon. Archelaus Lewis, 81—Major, was an officer of the revolutionary army.
In Portland, Mr. Isuiah Winslow of Westbrook;—

In Potton, L. C. Jan. 5th, Mr. Micah Hoyt, 62.—Prin

A MERICAN JURIST AND LAW MAGAZINE, No. 21.— Published tills day by LILLY, WAIT & CO. Feb. 1.

MEDICAL WORKS.

URRAY'S System of Materia Medica and Pharma ding translations of the Edinburgh, London an Pharmaconeias; a new edition, with notes and add Physiology; a new edition, with notes

ditions, by Professor Godman of Nev o.—A large supply of Standard Medic ed by RUSSELL, ODIORNE & CO.

BOOKS WANTED.

PARLOW'S Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Num-bers. Geodwyn's First Centenary. Kelly's Universal Cambist. A fair price will be paid for one copy of each of the above works, by RUSSELL, ODIORNE & CO. 124 Washington Street. Feb. 1.

CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

CICERO'S WORKS, viz. his Orations, translated by Duncan; the Offices, by Cockman; and the Cate and Laclius, by McImoth; in 3 vols.—This day received by RUSSELL, ODI-ORNE & CO. Feb. 1.

NEW WORK BY DR. PAYSON.

JUST Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washing-ton street, Boston,
DR. PAVSON'S THOUGHTS, or Selections from the Con-versations and ampublished writings of the late Rev. Edward Payson, D. J., of Portland, These selections are printed on fine

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

crombie on the Moral Feelings.

stractive form.—Portland Courier.

utful for its simplicity and the fine moral that pervades it, interesting subject, simplicity of language, and plain moral book, cannot fail of exciting pleasure and approbation.—

reging Grantle.

MELLEN'S POEMS. Containing the Marty's Triumph, the ried Valley, and other pieces, in 1 vol. 12mo. Price \$1. Our anticipations are more than realized; these poems are the wise of gentus, in its happiest moments of inspiration.—Eygs. Alections.

teretiser.

e cen real this volume without feeling grateful to the or such a literary feast, and acknowledging that his name leservedly in the first rank of American poets.—Logell ournal.

been a favorite, and we are gratified to see

retiem.
YOUTH'S SKETCH BOOK.—Embellished with seven fine en-cavings, executed by the first American artists, and intended for a embring birth-day gift. Price \$150.
This is decidedly the prettiest book for young persons ever got

Mathematics for practical men—by Dr. Gregory. Recec's Medical Guide. Gwild on Shandows—with 24 plates. A treatise on the Distortions and Deformities of the Human

Dr. Johnson on Indigestion.
Rowbotham's German Grammer.
Mill's analysis of the Homan Mind.
Nemours of Scivic Pelico.
Ten minutes advice on Diet and Regimen.
Infirmities of Genius—by R. R. Madden, Esq.
Systematic Morality—by Wm. Jevry, Jr.
The Helitrophe, or Prigrim in pursuit of Health.
Archer's Gaide—by an old Toxophilite.
German Prose Anthology—by A. Bernays.
Part of the invoice received this day.

cate. A pleasant book for youthful readers, exhibiting useful morals,

et.—Boston Courier. It is a hundsome tenant of the centre table and the shelf, and e poetry of Mr. Mellen deserves this besutiful dress. The sub-

That shall it profit a man, if he gain the who

The devil, as the Scriptures show.

And acting well his various part, Suits every bribe to every heart; See! there the prince of darkness stands With baits of souls in both his hands. To one he offers empires whole, And gives a sceptre for a soul: To one he freely gives in barter, A peerage, or a star, and garter: To one he pays polite attention, To one he pays polite attention, And begs him just to take a pens Some are so fired with love of fame. For human praise renounce salvation, And sell their souls for reputation. But the great gift, the mighty bribe, Which Satan pours amid the tribe, Which Satan pours amid the tribe, Which millions seize with eager baste, And all desire at least to taste— Is—plodding reader—what d'ye think? Alas!—'tis money—money—chink! Round the wide world the tempter flies. Presents to view the glittering prize;
See how he hastes from shore to shore,
And how the nationa all adore;
Souls flock by thousands to be sold,
Smit with the fond desire of gold. See, at your needy tradesman's shop,

See, at your needy tradesman's shop,
The universal tempter stop;
'Wouldst thou,' he cries, 'increase thy treast
Use lighter weights and scantier measures,
Thus thou shalt thrive: 'the traders' willing,
And sells his soul to gain a shilling. Next Satan to a farmer hies,
'I scorn to cheat,' the farmer cries:
Yet still his soul on wealth is bent,
And so the devil is content;
For markets rise, and riches roll,
And Satan quite secures his soul.

again say that in all cases, the recitations, if allowed at all, should be thorough and without prompt-

ing. It is, however, a great evil to make the recitation At is, however, a great evit to make the recitation occupy the whole time. There are not a few teachers who contrive to spend nearly the whole hour in hearing the lesson recited, and in a previous reading of it, and a subsequent perusal of a new lesson.

Now I think a quarter of an hour quite long enough occupy the whole time. There are not a few teachers who contrive to spend nearly the whole hour in hearing the lesson recited, and in a previous reading of it, and a subsequent perusal of a new lesson. Now I think a quarter of an hour quite long enough for the recitations, if the lesson is not of unsuitable length; for it is an easy task to find whether pupils are able to repeat the language of the lesson perfections. are able to repeat the language of the lesson perfect-ly, without requiring every one to go through with

length; for it is an easy task to find whether pupils are able to repeat the language of the lesson perfectly, without requiring every one to go through with the whole of it.

But I have not yet told how I would manage to interest up pupils in the lesson. Suppose it to be the one recently mentioned;—I mean the parable of the good Samaritan. "Children;" I would cay, "will you repeat the first verse of the lesson?" They repeat it; sometimes simultaneously, "Now tell me where the man spoken of was going to?" "To Jericho." "From what place was he going?" "From Jerusalem." "Did he fall among robbers?" "From Jerusalem." "Did he fall among robbers?" "From Jerusalem." "Did he fall among robbers?" "Nes." "No Sir," one will perhaps say; "he fell among thieves?" "And what is the difference hetween thieves and robbers? Do you know?" "No Sir." "Well, thieves steal money or goods; and so do robbers, but they generally do it more violently or forcibly, and sometimes wound and even kill people, to get their money. All robbers are thieves; but some thieves can hardly be called robbers. In this story which you have now been studying, the men are called thieves; and they were thieves; but they generally do it more violently and some times can inardly be called robbers. In this story which you have now been studying, the men are called theves; and they were thieves; but they generally do it more tolenth of Jerusalem to Jerich? "They stripped him of his clothes."

This is only a faint specimen of the familiar method of discussing the lesson which I have usually adopted, and would recommend to others.

The following is a summary of the general method which I propose, of conducting Sabbath Schools.

1. Let the school be opened an hoar and a ball before the commencement of the morning services of the church.

2. Let there be the utmost punctuality in regard

The state of the s The teacher can no more expect to be useful to his and study; but, on the contrary, greatly promote both. I ought also to add, in this place, that I consider all "question books" as useful volumes for teachers; but not to be carried very far from their libraries.

The teacher can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to be useful to his class without study and preparation, than a clergy man who does not study; and can no more expect to his satisfactors.

reciting is indeed nearly or quite useless. Let me take John, ch. 3; v. 1. such questions as the fol- ity is, that the islands of Sumatra and Java were once

wing should be asked, Who was there? Of what class was he? What was his name? What was his business?

and condition becomes to us important as well as

sider all "question books" as useful volumes for teachers; but not to be carried very fur from their libraries.

But without printed questions, how shall an inexperienced teacher proceed? I have already recommended that he rehearse the lesson to his pupils, in his own language, a week before hand. When they meditation or conversation, and prayer; and of attending the teachers' meetings for examination of the lesson, this pupils, in this does not of course meet he will commence, perhaps, by hearing them recite the lesson. I do not, with some, regard it as an evil, that they be taught to recite the words of a Bible lesson, provided it be done thoroughly. Half "It will be recollected that I have already insisted on the importance of laving an oner teachers in the school than are well qualified for their task; and have maintained that one such teacher to it pupils, is better than three interior ones to the same numbers, we pressed on them this dupt of making the lesson of daily study, meditation or conversation, and prayer; and of attending the teachers' meetings for examination of the lesson, on the missing the make the same and the page of a second that it have already recommended to, will surely make the teacher of the lesson, and for consultation and prayer. This field for their task, and have maintained that one such the scholars feel. We will qualified for their task; and have maintained that one such teacher to it pupils, is a better than three interior ones to the same numbers, we pressed on them this dup to find the lesson of daily study. There are two classes inhabiting these inlands, the Malays, and the Malays the Malays and the Malays and

ity is, that the islands of Sumatra and Java were once the seat of the Malayan empire. They became partially civilized in the latter part of the first century by the Talinga brahmins from Hindostan. They are terwards sent colonies to the shores of Borneo, the terwards sent colonies to the shores of Borneo, the Moluccas, and some other islands, and to Malacca. In 1400, the Arabians introduced their religion into the maratime portions of these islands, and to Malacca. In 1400, the Arabians introduced their religion into the maratime portions of these islands, and subset in the maratime portions of the se islands, and subset in the Malayss, seem more definitely than any thing else to distinguish them from the interior natives. If a pagan native in Java or Sumatra learns to read Arabic, becomes a Moslem, and especially if he has recourse to maratime pursuits, he becomes a Malay in every sense of the word. This remark will not however apply to the natives of Celebes and Borneo, as the difference between the Malays and aboreigness is there much organic part of the first century by the Talinga brahmins from Hindostan. They are the season of Marchal Solicity of the mergen of Persons to read Arabic, becomes a Moslem, and especially if he has recourse to maratime pursuits, he becomes and Borneo, as the difference between the Malays and aboreigness is there much organic part of the season of Marchal Solicity and calculated for very general circulation, and calculated for very general circulation and calculated for very general circulati tives. If a pagan native in Java or Sumatra learns to read Arabic, becomes a Moslem, and especially if he has recourse to maratime pursuits, he becomes a Malay in every sense of the word. This remark will not however apply to the natives of Celebes and Borneo, as the difference between the Malays and aborigines is there much greater.

Character of their country.

Character of their country.

These islands will of course be supposed to share in all the beauty and luxuriance of tropical regions. Here a perpetual spring mingles its gay and exhibitaring charus with the more substantial delights of autumn. Productions of every kind abound here, and form a constant succession of flowers and spices; the air is filled with a perennial and delicious fragrance. Nor is the scenery less enchanting. Mountains and hills are scattered over these islands, not with their summits covered with eternal snows, but tains and hills are scattered over these islands, not with their summits covered with eternal snows, but rather covered with perpetual and variegated bloom, save where volcanic fires have burst a passage through them, and streams of lava with desolation in its track flowed down their verdant declivities. in its track flowed down their verdant decrivities. Yet they have better streams than those of lava. "A thousand rivulets trickle down the hills," says a writer who could appreciate the gifts of nature, "and mingle their plaintive murners with the joyful melody of birds animating the thickets. Under the melody of birds animating the thickets. Under the shades of the cocoa, the smiling but modest hamlets present themselves roofed with hanana leaves, and decorated with garlands of jessamine. Here might, mankind, if they would only throw off their vices, lead lives free from all trouble and want." And I might ask, where better than here, night the Christian

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